

# TENTH ANNIVERSARY

of the Russian Revolution

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TWO SECTIONS—SECTION TWO

## DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION!

Statement by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

TEN YEARS AGO, on November 7, 1917, the workers and peasants of Russia, under the leadership of the Communist Party, overthrew the rule of the capitalists and big land-owners, nationalized the land, the factories, the mines and the banks, and established a government of their own. This brought the dawn of a new day for the oppressed and exploited throughout the world. It put an end to the imperialist world war. It ushered in a new period of the world proletarian revolution, which will only end with the end of capitalism itself.

In spite of all the predictions of failure, in spite of all the misrepresentations and slanders, in spite of economic blockade and the financing of counter-revolutions and actual invasion by all of the big imperialist powers, the Soviet Union has endured for ten years, and developed so that all the world can see that the workers can get along better without their bosses.

### Report of the Trade Union Delegation

SUCH success have the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union made in the construction of socialism during these ten years, that no lies, no campaigns of misrepresentation, of slander, of calumny, can any longer hide the fact that the workers and peasants are now better off than they were under capitalism. Through numerous delegations of trade unionists, of poor farmers, of peasants from all parts of the globe, the toiling masses are learning of the tremendous work of economic reconstruction in the Soviet Union, of the constant strengthening and growth of Socialist industry, of the steady improvement in the working conditions and the enrichment of the cultural and social life of the toilers.

During the past few months, the first American trade union delegation visited the Soviet Union and is now making its report to the American working class. The reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor, feeling that the American workers would be inspired to more militant methods of struggle and to imitation of the example of the workers of the Soviet Union, desperately tried to prevent the delegation from going. But it refused to be terrorized and went to see with its own eyes what is happening in the land of the workers and peasants. The delegation carried with it prejudices which prevented it from fully appreciating what it saw there. But the essential superiority of the new social order in the Soviet Union over the old order and the tremendous progress that the Russian workers are making in the building up of Socialism was strongly impressed on the minds of the American trade unionists. They were convinced by the evidence of their own eyes, and they so report.

James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who headed the trade union delegation, had this to say about the Soviet Union:

"The workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are building up that about which the working sections of mankind have been dreaming for ages—a socialist economic system which excludes exploitation of man by man. Socialist forms of economy have shown their superiority over capitalist economy. In spite of post-war destruction, blockade and backward technique, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has been able to raise the standard of living of the workers to a higher level than that of the pre-war period. This means that, under favorable conditions, the U. S. S. R. will outstep the world by its economic and cultural construction work."

### An Inspiration to All Who Toil

THE Soviet Union is an inspiration to the workers and poor farmers of America and to the oppressed peoples throughout the world. Its growth strengthens the labor movement everywhere. That is why the capitalist press of America is so busy lying about the Soviet Union. That is why Matthew Woll and William Green and other reactionary labor officials who support capitalism will not send a labor delegation to the Soviet Union to investigate conditions at first hand. That is why they do their best to prevent such delegations from going. The example of the Russian workers helped to inspire the British miners in their struggle against wage cuts. During their general strike, the workers of the Soviet Union raised millions to aid their brothers of Great Britain. This act, which called forth the admiration of every worker loyal to his class, called forth the hatred of the entire capitalist world. The inspiration of the Soviet Union has strengthened the Chinese people in their determination to be free, has stirred up Ireland and Egypt and India and all the colonies of Great Britain, has inspired the workers and peasants of the Philippine Islands, Latin-America and other peoples ruled by Wall Street. That is why the imperialist

world, under the leadership of British imperialism, is planning a new attack against the Soviet Union.

### Capitalism Is Plotting War Against USSR.

EVERY DAY, new steps are taken openly to bring about intervention and actual war. The American capitalist class is working hand in hand with British and Japanese imperialism in attacks upon the Chinese revolution and in attempts to bring about war against the workers' and peasants' republic. We call upon the American workers to defend the republic of the workers and peasants against imperialist attack.

### Why Workers Should Defend the USSR

IN the Soviet Union, they have just established the seven-hour day. The American capitalist papers have not breathed a word about this big piece of news, because they are afraid that the American workers, with their eight, nine, ten and twelve hour day, will want to imitate the example of their Russian brothers.

In America, the land of the speed-up, workers grow old early. Most industries will not employ a new worker over 45. Old age means poverty, means dependence. In the Soviet Union, they have done away with the economic terrors of old age by their system of old age pensions.

Unemployment on a large scale is again beginning to show its ugly head in America. The government reports that over a million workers are marching the streets in search of jobs and more than three million are working half time. In America, unemployment means starvation. In the Soviet Union there is a system of social insurance for unemployment.

In America, there is child labor, inadequate education for working class children, pitiless exploitation of women. In the Soviet Union, the child of the worker has the first claim on the education system. Child labor has been abolished, women receive equal economic opportunity, are protected from difficult work and get two months leave of absence with pay before and after child-birth.

In America, our bosses are fighting bitterly to prevent the organization of the unorganized workers, and to smash the existing unions by means of terrorism, persecution, blacklists, spy systems, company unions and open shop drives. They use the government openly to issue injunctions, to break strikes, to smash picket lines and destroy unions. In the Soviet Union, the workers are their own bosses and the government of the workers and peasants does everything in its power to aid in the organization of the trade unions.

In America, the unions are weak and divided. Their leadership is corrupt and supports the capitalist system, showing energy only in struggling against the militant workers, never in fighting the bosses. Eighty-five per cent or more of the American workers are unorganized. In the Soviet Union over 90 per cent of the workers are organized, and the unions are powerful, well led, well organized industrial unions, that play an important role in the administration of industry.

In America, the overwhelming majority of the working class still has no political party of its own. The reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor try to keep the workers tied to the bosses' political parties and trade support for bribes and favors. There is no powerful labor party including the entire labor movement. In the Soviet Union the workers rule through the Communist Party.

In America, corrupt politicians and open grafters are elevated to high office. In the Soviet Union, grafters are severely punished and even shot.

In America, the plight of the farmer goes from bad to worse. Mortgages and tenant farming grows. Politics is played with farm relief measures. The working farmers leave the land by the hundreds of thousands, because they cannot continue in the face of the exploitation of banker, railroad magnate and middleman. In the Soviet Union, the land has been given to the users. It has been nationalized. A system of electrical power, of reduction of the prices on things that the farmer needs, of old age pensions for peasants, of progressively reduced taxes has been inaugurated. The banks and the railways are the servants and not the masters there.

In America, the trusts own the government. In the Soviet Union, the government owns the trusts.

America is the land where militant workers are framed-up, where Mooney and Billings still lie in jail, where Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered, where picket lines are broken and strike leaders arrested. The Soviet Union is the land where the workers rule and the government is used, not against the workers, but against the bosses.

In America, the foreign-born workers are terrorized and the Negro suffers discrimination, persecution and



Vladimir Ilyich LENIN

Leader of the Workers' and Peasants' Revolution, Founder of the Communist International.

even lynching. The marines are sent into Latin-America and China. The Filipinos are denied their freedom. Wall Street has become a symbol of imperialist dominance throughout the world. In the Soviet Union, there is freedom for all national minorities, for all races and peoples. There is help for all peoples struggling for freedom. The Soviet Union has become the symbol of freedom to the oppressed peoples all over the world.

We, the workers of America, have much to learn from the workers of the Soviet Union. We must strengthen our labor movement, give it a policy of militant class struggle, amalgamate our weak craft unions, organize the unorganized workers, fight for a system of social insurance, of unemployment and old-age pensions and wages during sickness and compensation for accidents. We must fight for a shorter work-day, such as the workers in the Soviet Union have already won. We must fight for a labor party. We must fight against the bosses' control of government and for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government in America.

The greatest lesson of the Russian workers for the workers of America is the lesson that to achieve the things they have achieved we must build a powerful Communist Party in America.

The Workers (Communist) Party is the American section of the Communist International as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Russian section. The Communist International is the leader of the oppressed throughout the world in the struggle against war, in the struggle against imperialism, in the struggle against capitalism, in the struggle for a new social order.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America is the party that fights in America to strengthen our unions, to organize the unorganized, to stop imperialist war, to defend the Soviet Union, to stop injunctions, to stop the use of courts and police and government against the workers, to build a labor party, to take the govern-

ment away from the bosses, build a workers' and farmers' government, to abolish capitalism and establish a better social order.

On the tenth anniversary of the victory of the Russian workers under the leadership of the Russian Communist Party, we call upon the workers of America to join the Workers (Communist) Party and fight for the things the Workers Party is fighting for.

The workers of America must prevent America from being drawn into a new war against the Soviet Union. We must stop the danger of a new world war. We must pledge ourselves never to raise a rifle against our brothers of the Soviet Union. We must pledge ourselves on this tenth anniversary of the revolution of November, 1917, to defend with all our might and all our power the conquests and achievements of our class which now rules over a sixth part of the earth and will yet rule over the entire world. We must demand that the American government recognize the Soviet Union as a step away from war and as an aid to the farmers and workers of America. We must send more delegations of workers and farmers to see with their own eyes the amazing achievements that are possible where the workers rule. We must bring about a closer relationship between the Soviet Union and the workers and farmers of the United States.

### Demand Recognition of the USSR!

WORKERS of America! Demand the recognition of the Soviet Union! Send delegations to the Soviet Union! Strengthen the bond between the American and the Russian working class! Stop before it is too late, the plans for a new world war! Pledge yourselves to defend the workers' and peasants' government! Build a powerful labor movement in America! Fight to realize in America what the Russian workers have won in the Soviet Union! Fight for a Workers' and Farmers' government in the United States!



# Letters by Lenin in Revolutionary Crisis of 1917

## General Seizure of Power

### Letter to the Conference

A letter to a Bolshevik Party Conference, written in the middle of October 1917:

#### TO BE READ IN CLOSED SESSION

COMRADES, permit me to call the attention of the Conference to the extreme seriousness of the political situation. I can base myself only on the news of the Saturday morning papers. That news, however, compels us to put the question this way:

The absolute inaction of the English fleet in general, as well as the English submarines, during the occupation of Esel by the Germans, coupled with the government's plan to move from Petersburg to Moscow,—does it not prove a conspiracy has been organized between Kerensky and the Anglo-French capitalists to yield Petersburg to the Germans and thus to stifle the Russian revolution?

I think it does prove.

The conspiracy may not have been agreed upon directly, but thru some Kornilovists (Maklakov or other Constitutional Democrats, "non-partisan" Russian millionaires, etc.) but this does not change the thing itself.

The conclusion is clear:

We must admit that the revolution is destroyed if Kerensky's government is not overthrown by the proletarians and the soldiers in the near future. The uprising question is placed on the order of the day.

We must mobilize all forces to persuade the workers and soldiers that it is absolutely imperative to fight a desperate, a last, decisive fight for the overthrow of Kerensky's government.

We must turn to the Moscow comrades, persuade them to seize power in Moscow by declaring the Kerensky government deposed and to declare the Soviet of Workers' Deputies in Moscow as the Provisional Government of Russia, with the aim of offering immediate peace and saving Russia from the conspiracy. Let the Moscow comrades raise in Moscow the uprising question immediately.

We must utilize the Regional Congress of the Soviets of Soldiers' Deputies of the northern region called for October 8th in Helsingfors to mobilize all our forces (when the delegates go back thru Petersburg) in order to win them over for the uprising.

We must turn to the Central Committee of our Party with the request and the proposal to hasten the withdrawal of the Bolsheviks from the Preparliament and to turn all forces to exposing among the masses Kerensky's conspiracy with the imperialists of other countries and to preparing the uprising, to selecting the correct moment for an uprising.

P. S.: The resolution of the Soldiers' Section of the Petersburg Soviet against moving the government from Petersburg has shown that also among the soldiers the conviction in Kerensky's conspiracy is ripening. We must gather all forces to support this correct conviction and to agitate among the soldiers.

I propose that the following resolution be introduced:

"The Conference, having discussed the present position which is generally admitted to be highly critical, establishes the following facts:

"1.—The aggressive operations of the German fleet accompanied by very strange inaction of the English fleet and coupled with the Provisional Government's plan to move from Petersburg to Moscow, arouse a very strong suspicion that Kerensky's government (or, what

is the same thing, the Russian imperialists behind him) have organized a conspiracy with the Anglo-French imperialists to deliver Petersburg to the Germans in order thus to suppress the revolution.

"2.—These suspicions are highly strengthened and acquire a maximum of probability, possible in such cases, in consequence of the fact that

"First, the conviction has long been growing and strengthening in the army that it was betrayed by the czarist's generals, that it is also being betrayed by the generals of Kornilov and Kerensky (particularly the yielding of Riga);

"Second, the Anglo-French bourgeois press does not conceal its mad hatred for the Soviets, a hatred reaching the point of rage, and its readiness to annihilate them at whatever bloody price;

"Third, Kerensky, the Constitutional Democrats, Breshkovskaya, Plekhanov and similar politicians, are conscious or unconscious tools in the hands of Anglo-French imperialism as completely proven by a half-year's history of the Russian revolution;

"Fourth, vague but persistent rumors of a separate peace between England and Germany at the expense of Russia could not arise without cause;

"Fifth, all the circumstances of the Kornilov conspiracy, as evidenced even from the declaration of the papers 'Delo Naroda' and the 'Izvestia' which are generally in sympathy with Kerensky, has proven that Kerensky has been and is the most dangerous Kornilovist; Kerensky, in fact, has shielded the heads of the Kornilov affair like Rodzyanko, Klembovsky, Maklakov and others.

"Proceeding from these considerations, the Conference recognizes that all the shouting of Kerensky and the bourgeois papers that support him about defending Petersburg are pure deception and hypocrisy, that the Soldiers' Section of the Petersburg Soviet was perfectly right when it sharply condemned the plan of moving from Petersburg, furthermore, that to defend Petersburg and to save the revolution it is absolutely and most urgently necessary that the tired-out army be convinced in the sincerity of the government and that it obtain bread, clothing and footwear at the price of revolutionary measures against the capitalists who hitherto have sabotaged the struggle against economic ruin (as admitted even by the economic division of the Menshevik-Socialist Revolutionary Central Executive Committee.)

"The Conference therefore declares that only the overthrow of the government of Kerensky, and of the packed Soviet of the Republic and its substitution by a workers' and peasants' revolutionary government is capable of

"a.: Giving the land to the peasants instead of suppressing the peasant uprising;

"b.: Offering an immediate just peace and thus give faith and truth to our entire army;

"c.: Adopting the most decisive revolutionary measures against the capitalists in order to secure for the army bread, clothing and footwear and in order to fight against economic ruin.

"The Conference urgently requests the Central Committee to take all measures to lead the inevitable uprising of the workers, soldiers and peasants for the overthrow of Kerensky's government hostile to the people and favorable to serfdom.

"The Conference decides immediately to dispatch a delegation to Helsingfors, Vyborg, Kronstadt, Reval, to the military units south of Petersburg and to Moscow, in order to agitate in favor of adopting this resolution and for the necessity by a swift, general uprising, and by overthrowing Kerensky, to open the road to peace, to saving Petersburg and the revolution, to give over the land to the peasants, and the power to the Soviets."

## To the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers!

This appeal for immediate uprising was written on November 1st or 2nd, just a few days before the Kerensky forces were swept from power.

COMRADES! The Party of the "Socialist Revolutionaries," to which Kerensky belongs, appeals to you in its paper "Delo Naroda" (of September 30th) to "suffer through."

"One must suffer through," the Party writes, in urging to leave the power in the hands of Kerensky's government, in urging not to give over the power to the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. Let Kerensky base himself on the landlords, capitalists and kulaks. Let the Soviets that have accomplished the revolution and vanquished the Kornilov generals, "suffer through," we are told. Let them "suffer through" until the speedy convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

Comrades! Look around, see what's happening in the village, what is happening in the army, and you will realize that the peasants and the soldiers cannot suffer any longer. Over the whole of Russia there sweeps in a broad river an uprising of the peasants, from whom the land has hitherto been withheld by fraud. The peasants cannot suffer any longer. Kerensky sends troops to suppress the peasants and to defend the landlords, Kerensky has again connived with the Kornilov generals and officers who stand for the landlords.

Neither the workers in the cities nor the soldiers at the front can suffer this military suppression of the just struggle of the peasants for land.

As to what is going on in the army at the front, the officer Dubasov, a non-partisan, has declared before all of Russia: "The soldiers will fight no more." The soldiers are tired out, the soldiers are barefooted, the soldiers are starving, the soldiers do not want to fight for the interests of the capitalists, they do not wish to "suffer," to be treated only by beautiful peace words while for months the peace proposal, proposal of a just peace, without annexations, offered to all the belligerent peoples, has been postponed (as did Kerensky).

Comrades! Know that Kerensky is again negotiating with the Kornilov generals and officers, with the purpose of leading troops against the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, with the purpose of preventing the Soviets obtaining power! Kerensky "will under no circumstances submit" to the Soviets, thus the "Delo Naroda" openly admits.

Go then to the barracks, go to the Cossack units, go to the toilers and explain the truth to the people:

If power is in the hands of the Soviets, then not later than October 25 (if the Soviet Congress is in session, October 29) a just peace will be offered to all the belligerent peoples. There will be in Russia a workers' and peasants' government, it will immediately, without losing a single day, offer a just peace to all the belligerent peoples. Then the people will learn who wishes the unjust war. Then the people will decide in the Constituent Assembly.

If power is in the hands of the Soviets, the landlords' lands will immediately be declared the property of the whole people.

This is what Kerensky and his government fight, basing themselves on the kulaks, capitalists and landlords! This is what you are called to "suffer through" for, these are the interests involved!

Are you willing to "suffer through" in order that Kerensky should quell with armed force the peasants who have risen for land?

Are you willing to "suffer through" in order that the war be dragged out longer, that the peace offer be postponed, that the severance of the secret treaties of the former czar with the Russian and Anglo-French capitalists be postponed?

Comrades, remember that Kerensky has already once deceived the people when he promised to convene the Constituent Assembly! On July 8th he solemnly promised to convene it not later than September 17th, and he has deceived the people. Comrades! Whoever believes the Kerensky government is a traitor to his brother-peasants and soldiers!

No, not for a single day is the people willing to suffer postponement any longer. Not for a single day must one suffer the peasants to be quelled by armed force, thousands upon thousands to perish in the war, when one can and must immediately offer a just peace.

Down with the government of Kerensky who, connives with the Kornilov landlord-generals to suppress the peasants, to fire at the peasants, to drag out the war!

All power to the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies!

## On the Eve of Revolution

On November 6th, 1917 (October 24th old time)  
Lenin addressed the following letter to the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party:

COMRADES: I am writing these lines in the evening of the 24th. The situation is extremely critical. It is clearer than clear that now a delay of the uprising is really equal to death.

With all my power I wish to persuade the comrades that now everything is suspended on a hair, that on the order of the day are questions that are not solved by conferences, by congresses (even by Soviet Congresses) but only by the people, by the masses, by the struggle of armed masses.

The bourgeois onslaught of the Kornilovists, the removal of Verkhovskiy show that one must not wait. One must at any price this evening, this night, arrest the ministers, having disarmed (defeated if they offer resistance) the cadets, etc.

One must not wait! One may lose everything!

The price of the seizure of power at present is: defend the people (not the congress, but the people, in the first place the army and the peasants) against the Kornilovists' government which has driven out Verkhovskiy and has organized the second Kornilov conspiracy.

Who should seize power?

At present this is not important. Let the Military Revolutionary Committee seize it or any other institution which will declare that it will transfer the power only to the real representatives of the interests of the people, the interests of the army (immediate peace offer) the interests of the peasants (take immediately, abolish private property), the interests of the hungry.

It is necessary that all the sections of the city, all regiments, all forces be mobilized and immediately send delegations to the Military Revolutionary Committee, to the Central Committee of the Bolsheviks insistently demanding under no circumstances to leave power in the hands of Kerensky and Co., until the 25th by no means, — but to decide everything under all circumstances this evening or this night.

History will not forgive a delay by revolutionists who could be victorious today (and will surely be victorious today) while they risk to lose much tomorrow, they risk to lose all.

If we seize power today we seize it not against the Soviets but for them.

Seizure of power is the business of the uprising; its political task will be clarified after the seizure. It would be a disaster or a formality to wait for the uncertain voting of October 25th. The people have a right and a duty to decide such questions not by voting but by force; the people have a right and a duty in critical moments of a revolution to direct their representatives, even their best representatives, and not to wait for them.

This has been proven by the history of all revolutions and the crime of the revolutionaries would be limitless if they let go the proper moment knowing that upon them depends the saving of the revolution, the offer of peace, the saving of Petersburg, the saving from starvation, the transfer of the land to the peasants.

The government is vacillating. We must deal it the death blow at any price. Delay of action is verily equal to death.

## THE NATIONAL PROBLEM IN THE REPUBLICS OF CENTRAL ASIA

BEFORE the revolution the small nationalities inhabiting the extremities of the Russian empire, particularly Central Asia, were given absolutely no right to participate in the government. Now the central institutions of Central Asia are governed primarily by natives. In the lower branches of the Turkomen government the natives constitute 41.8 per cent of the staff. In most districts the administrative work is carried on exclusively in the native language.

In Uzbekistan everything is done in the Uzbekistan language. The extent to which the native language has succeeded may be seen from the activities of the courts and the work done in the other government institutions. Since the native courts have been organized, the others had to close down as the population ignored them.

### Trade Unions and Cooperatives.

Cooperation is developing very rapidly in the Central Asiatic Republics. The managing boards of the Consumers' Cooperatives consist of 67.3 per cent of natives and the agricultural cooperatives 92 per cent. There is quite a considerable increase of natives in the trade unions and in the Communist Party. In 1924 the natives constituted 17.9 per cent of the trade union membership. Now they constitute 34 per cent.

### Cultural Revival.

Another phase of the practical solution of the national problem consists in the cultural revival among

the natives. During the last 4 years the expenditures on education in the Republics of Central Asia have increased 179 per cent. The school network has increased proportionally, the greatest increase being on the territories of former Bukhara and Khorezma, i. e., the most backward and downtrodden districts.

Before the war there was for instance not a single school in Turkmenistan in which the native language was taught except the religious schools. Since the revolution government and Communist universities, numerous second-grade schools, technical and other educational institutions have been established.

"UNITED PRESS" MANAGER ON THE SOVIET UNION.

Mr. Bickel, "United Press" manager communicated his impressions of the Soviet Union to press correspondents in Harbin. He said:

"The country made enormous progress in the course of a comparatively short period. The towns of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and its capitals are flourishing. Industry is developing buoyantly." (Translated from the Russian.)

Touching on the international situation of the U. S. S. R. and the possibility of war he said:

"The experience of former war campaigns has shown that any invasion of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is doomed to failure."

## 250,000 Congratulations To Soviet Republic.

The number of German workers signing the congratulations to be sent to the workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is many more than a quarter of a million.

### In the Sphere of Education.

It is impossible to enumerate the enormous number of schools, anti-literacy stations, libraries and various other educational institutions to be opened on the day of the great

## GREETINGS—

from

## WORKERS CLUB

150 E. 28TH ST., N. Y. C.

to

The Workers of the

World

## GREETINGS—

from

## NUCLEUS NO. 11

CLEVELAND, Ohio

jubilee. New educational institutions will be opened in the remotest corners of the U. S. S. R. For instance, foundations will be laid for five labor palaces in Azerbaijan. The cost of these five palaces will be about 2,500,000 roubles.

6500 Free Libraries for Reading Rooms and Cultural Institutions. The Council of People's Commissaries in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics decided to organize 6,500 libraries costing about 1½ million roubles in the cultural and educational

institutions both in towns and rural districts. The Councils of People's Commissaries of the Ukraine, White Russia, Trans-Caucasia, the Tartar Republic and Uzbekistan have been advised to do the same.

Besides the institution of new educational institutions extensive work is carried on in popularizing all branches of science among the masses. Lectures, discussions, excursions and exhibitions are widely broadcast throughout the country.

## GREETINGS

TO THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF THE U. S. S. R.  
FROM NEW YORK SECTION, INTERNATIONAL  
LABOR DEFENSE

In the name of 50,000 New York workers, we extend our greetings to the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia on the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the first workers' republic in the history of mankind.

In the face of a threatened attack upon the proletariat, we pledge ourselves to do all we can to nullify the attacks of American imperialist power.

The seven-hour day, the 93 per cent trade union membership and a genuine workers' state, are examples which the American workers might well emulate.

The International Labor Defense greets the only state in the world where the Sacco-Vanzetti murder would be impossible. We greet the only country in the world where strikers are not shot down and imprisoned.

The past ten years have been fraught with famine, counter-revolution and intervention. The next ten years, we hope, will strengthen still further the workers' and peasants' republic.

GREETINGS TO OUR RUSSIAN BROTHERS  
AND SISTERS!

ROSE BARON, Secretary.

SECTION 1, SS. 1 A. C., F. D. No. 6

OF THE

WORKERS' (COMMUNIST) PARTY

— DISTRICT No. 2 —

GREETINGS

The Militant Workers and Peasants of the  
Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary  
of the Revolution



# For a Leninist Regime in the Communist Party

THE Moscow and Central Control Commissions established a fact, absolutely unprecedented in the history of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which gives the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. This fact has no equal to it. An anti-Party illegal printing shop was discovered printing secret party and anti-party opposition documents for circulation, in spite of the repeated prohibitions by the Party. The 14 members of the Trotsky Opposition called to account by the Moscow Control Commission, are accused of "establishing jointly with non-Party bourgeois intellectuals an underground anti-Party organization with an illegal typography to carry on activities towards the disruption of unity within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik) and the formation of a new Party." The fact that this work was carried on by Trotskyists jointly with bourgeois intellectuals, some of whom were found to be connected with avowedly anti-Soviet elements, is particularly striking.

The crime committed against the Party by these 14 Party members (12 of them have already been expelled by the Central Control Commission and two were strictly censured and warned) is monstrous. By committing it, they placed themselves outside the Party. The Control Commissions only had to strike the balance of the crimes committed against the Party.

However, the organization of an illegal printing press with a purpose of combating the Party, is the work not only of these 14 Trotskyists and their bourgeois intellectual confederates. It is the work of the entire Trotsky opposition as a whole, and the leaders of the opposition bear full and complete political responsibility for the deeds. They do not show any intentions to dodge responsibility. They defend the "clandestine" workers by every means. Moreover, three opposition leaders, Preobrazhensky, Serebriakov and Sharov openly declared, in a special document addressed to the Control Commission, that they are politically responsible for the affair and its organizers. Comrade Trotsky, the leader of the opposition, exhibited his solidarity with the participants in the illegal printing at a session of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. He openly praised their anti-party disruptive work. Can there be any doubt that the Party will call the leaders to account?

The opposition declares that it combats the existing "party regime." The question arises: against what regime is the opposition fighting, and by whom has that regime been established? There can be no doubt that it is combating the "regime" which was established in the Party under Lenin and under Lenin's leadership.

We should recall Trotsky's opposition activities in October 1923. In the well-known "declaration of the forty-six," signed by the Trotskyists, E. Preobrazhensky, L. Serebriakov, G. Piatkov, M. Alsky, E. L. Smirnov and others submitted to the Politbureau of the Central Committee on October 15th 1923, it was said:

"The regime established in the Party is absolutely unbearable. It kills the self-activity of the Party, substituting the Party by a selected bureaucratic apparatus, which acts well in normal times but which inevitably shows defects at critical moments, and which threatens to prove absolutely inefficient in the coming serious events. The existing situation may be explained by the fact that the REGIME OF FRACTIONAL DICTATORSHIP ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE PARTY SINCE THE TENTH CONGRESS, has outlived its usefulness."

Comrade Trotsky, in his declaration "to the Members of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission, submitted one week before the declaration of the 46 (October 8th 1923), expressed the same idea only more hypocritically and jesuitically: "The regime which IN THE MAIN DEVELOPED EVEN PRIOR TO THE TWELFTH CONGRESS, and was finally established and consolidated after it, is much further away from workers' democracy than the regime of the most severe periods of war communism."

Thus there can be no doubt as to against which and whose regime the opposition declared war and is fighting without our Party. It is the regime established by Lenin and under Lenin's leadership.

The Tenth Party Congress took place in 1921. It was a congress at which the Party, under Lenin's leadership, smashed the Trotsky opposition on the trade union question, and categorically prohibited factions within the Party. The regime "which in the main developed ever prior to the Twelfth Congress," as Comrade Trotsky puts it, is Lenin's regime, because "prior to the Twelfth Congress" we had Eleventh and Tenth Congresses, which worked under Lenin's guidance, and at which this very "Party regime" was formally established, and which was and is so "unbearable" for the Trotskyist Opposition.

Thus it is precisely "Lenin's regime" that was characterized by the opposition as a "regime of factional dictatorship within the Party." After this, it is easy to determine the real value of the present false alarm of the opposition about the "dictatorship of the majority fraction" within the Party. In reality, the slander about "factional dictatorship," both under Lenin and after, served and still serves as a simple covering of the anti-Leninist struggle carried on by the Trotskyists.

What does the "horror" in the regime consist of which is so hated by



JOSEPH V. STALIN  
General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

the opposition? It consists of the fact that by enacting extensive internal democracy, the Party firmly prohibits the existence of any kind of factions. Here is what the decisions of the Tenth Party Congress, written by Lenin, and which calls forth such vituperation on the part of the Trotskyist opposition about the regime, says:

The Congress prescribes the immediate dissolution of all groups, without exception, which have been formed around various platforms, and authorizes all organizations to follow closely and see to it that there should be no factional activity. The infringement of this Congress decision entails the unconditional and immediate expulsion from the Party.

"In order to realize strict discipline within the Party, and in all Soviet activity, and to attain the

highest unity by liquidating all factionalism, the Congress authorizes the Central Committee to apply in all cases of violation of discipline or degeneration, or admission of factionalism, all measures of party punishment, even to the extent of expulsion, and in respect to members of the Central Committee, reducing them from membership to candidacy, and as an extreme measure, even EXPULSION FROM THE PARTY." (Pages 6, and 7 from the Unity Resolution, Russian Edition).

The Trotskyist faction wanted in 1923 the abolition precisely of this decision of the Tenth Congress. It insisted on an amendment to the Draft Resolution of the Political Bureau, to permit "factions and groups" within the Party.

Why does the Party side with Lenin on the point of unconditional in-

admissibility of factions within the Party which is guiding the Proletarian Dictatorship in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics? An answer to this question is given by the same Unity Resolution of the Tenth Congress, written by Lenin, which says:

"It is necessary that all conscious workers should clearly realize the harm and inadmissibility of any kind of factionalism, which inevitably leads to the weakening of our joint work and to more vigorous repeated attempts ON THE PART OF THOSE ENEMIES WHICH CAME INTO THE RULING PARTY UNDER FALSE COLORS to deepen the division and to utilize it for COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PURPOSES. . . ."

"These enemies having realized the hopelessness of counter-revolution under the open white guard banner, exert now all their efforts in order to HELP THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION, UTILIZING DIVERGENCIES WITHIN THE RCP, in one way or another, BY HANDING OVER THE GOVERNMENT TO POLITICAL GROUPS WHICH ARE EXTERNALLY MORE IN FAVOR OF RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

"Our propaganda must make clear also the experience of former revolutions when the COUNTER-REVOLUTION SUPPORTED THE PETTY-BOURGEOIS GROUPS WHICH WERE MOST CLOSELY RELATED TO THE EXTREME REVOLUTIONARY PARTIES IN ORDER TO SHATTER AND OVERTHROW THE REVOLUTIONARY DICTATORSHIP, thus opening the road for the further complete victory of the counter-revolutionary capitalists and landlords."

Factionalism in the ruling party endangers the proletarian dictatorship. Not so very long ago, Kamenev and Zinoviev, the present followers of Trotsky, understood this perfectly well. Factions within the Communist

Party of the Soviet Union are used by a "third factor," outside the Party, consisting of anti-Soviet elements hostile to the proletariat, and inspired by the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie in its own interests. Following Lenin, the Party warned the opposition about this on many occasions, but without success. The opposition slid from step to step and has finally reached such a depth that anti-Soviet elements begin to use it, not only politically, but even organizationally, establishing contact with it through non-party bourgeois intellectuals.

The August Joint Plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission this year, gave a "final warning" to the opposition, demanding the abandonment of factional activity. The opposition itself made a statement in which it declared its readiness "to do absolutely everything towards the liquidation of all factional elements." It turned out that the Opposition once again deceived the Party as it did before by giving the statement of October 16th last year in which it said:

"We declare that we resolutely abandoned the factional methods of defending our views in view of the danger that these methods constitute to party unity, and we call upon all comrades, who hold our views to do likewise."

In face of the new and unprecedented accentuation of factional struggle on the part of the opposition, in face of the new deception of the Party by the opposition, the Executive Committee of the Communist International was compelled to take measures of an organizational character against Comrade Trotsky, as the leader of the opposition. The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, jointly with the International Control Commission, decided to Expel Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the Executive Committee of the Communist International. By this decision, the Executive Committee of the Communist

International apprised the disruptive "work" of the opposition, which on the one hand, utilizes Hindenburg's "freedom" of the press in Germany, to slander the Comintern and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the pages of Maslow's and Ruth Fischer's yellow sheet, and on the other hand, organizes underground printing presses in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with the purpose of organizing a split in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Comintern, helping thereby the enemies of the dictatorship of the working class.

The Party will welcome unanimously the decision of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to expel the disruptors. People who take the liberty to do what is essentially incompatible with ordinary membership of a party affiliated to the Communist International, can at any rate not remain any longer in the leading organs of the Comintern.

Our Party was founded, trained and nursed by Lenin. Lenin made the statutes of our Party. Lenin wrote the decisions of the Tenth Congress concerning the expulsion of factionalists from our Party. Lenin established our Party regime the basis of which established itself many years before Trotsky was accepted to our Party, they were established not accidentally, but in a fierce struggle of the Party against Menshevism and particularly against Trotskyism.

The Party will allow no one to change Lenin's regime. No one can come into our Party with his "own statutes." Those whom "Lenin's shoe" pinches should make their choice: they should either continue their disruptive work against the Bolshevik Party and thereby forfeit their right to be called Bolsheviks, or remain in the Party and unconditionally submit to all Party decisions and the decisions of its leading organs and immediately stop all factional activity. They must make this choice.

## The Finnish Bureau and Finnish Workers' Federation

EXTEND GREETINGS TO THE AMERICAN WORKERS ON THE  
OCCASION OF THE GREATEST REVOLUTIONARY HOLIDAY  
OF THE WORLD PROLETARIAT—THE  
TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN  
REVOLUTION



Newark, N. J. Section  
of the Workers' (Communist) Party

sends its

Revolutionary Greetings

to the

Workers and Peasants of Russia

On the Occasion of the

Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution



YOUR SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENTS IN FACE OF  
TREMENDOUS ODDS ARE ACTING AS  
AN INSPIRATION TO US

GREETINGS  
from Comrades  
Anna, Ruth and Milton  
Stein.

GREETINGS  
to the Workers and Peasants  
of the Soviet Republic on the  
TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.  
Workers (Communist) Party  
Dist. 6, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Greetings to the Workers and  
Peasants of U. S. S. R.

We extend our heartiest greetings to  
the Workers and Peasants of the Union  
of Social Soviet Republics on the Tenth  
Anniversary of their November Revolution.

Comrades, we are with you in the struggle  
for the defense of the First Workers'  
Republic and for the emancipation of the  
working class of the world from the yoke  
of capitalist imperialism.

The Lithuanian Daily Laisve



# "THE PROLETARIAT ARMED"

## THE RED ARMY

By SHIRLEY REEVE.

### Its Character and Composition

THE RED ARMY of the Soviet Union is an out-spoken class army. Whereas the whole working class and peasant population, that is the toiling population, at one time or other, goes thru a definite period of military training, learning how to use arms to defend itself, the kulak (rich and labor exploiting peasant) and nepean (industrial employer of labor and trader) as far as they are still in existence, are not permitted to carry arms at any time, let alone enter the army.

They are, however, obliged to pay a proportional defense tax in peace times and in a time of war the laws of the Workers' Republic call for the conscription of all nepeans and kulaks for the very necessary if comparatively safe tasks of dish washing, laundry, toilet and stable cleaning and a host of other services which the Red Soldier will be too busy fighting the enemy to look after himself. Based on the fundamental principle for the defense of the Soviet Union: "A small standing army but every citizen an able defender of the interests of the First Workers' Republic," there exist two systems of military training.

One is called the "regular" system and the other the "territorial" system.

Only a small percentage of the male citizens reaching the age of 21 are called to serve under the

regular system which means service for a period of from one and a half to two years. The technical troops serve from 3 to 4 years, the air force 4 years and the fleet 5 years.

The great majority of the male citizens reaching the age of 21 are called to service under the territorial system. This means that instead of serving two years in the regular army they serve from one and a half to two months a year for five years. Under this system the place of training is in the same city and often in the very ward of the soldier's home. Thus neither the development of industry or agriculture suffer through a withdrawal of a great number of able workers and peasants for a long period of time.

#### Standard of Living Same as Workers'.

Upon entering the army, the Red Soldier receives all his equipment, food and shelter and in addition a small stipend every month. In connection with this it is interesting to note how utterly false are the statements of the capitalist press that the Red Soldier is kept loyal thru bribing him with a much higher standard of living than the civilian workers and peasants enjoy. Having visited many workers' private homes as well as their cooperative restaurants, I can state from personal observation that the standard of living of the Red Soldier is exactly the same as that of the average worker. No better and no worse.

#### Economic Privileges.

Receiving but a modest wage, Red Soldiers serving under the regular system, that is a period of from one and a half to ten years or more in the



Detachment of Red Sailors, Pride of the Revolution.

various sections of the army as already explained, are exempt from all social taxes.

Where the income of the soldier's family suffers from the withdrawal of his contribution to the family income to the extent that they cannot pay taxes, the family also is exempted. Besides this the families of Red Soldiers are given first place in the "otcherod" (waiting list or line), when land or timber is being divided up among a group of peasants. If the soldier's family lacks a horse to work his field with in his absence, the local Soviet is bound to provide one for the necessary period of time. The soldier coming from a working class family also receives the same privileges of exemption.

As for his family, he is able to rest assured, since according to a special law his family will not be moved out of their living quarters under any circumstances unless given other equally good ones and the necessary moving facilities provided free of charge to them. His family is also freed from paying any communal taxes that may be in existence.

Citizens who are the sole support of their dependents are not called to serve under the regular system at all.

In the Soviet Union elections to the Soviets are carried out at meetings of all the workers and peasants of enterprises in a given ward or section of a ward as well as all members of the Red Army whose barracks are situated in this locality.

At these meetings the outgoing Soviet Deputies report in detail on all the activities of the Soviets for the whole period of office, building and development of new factories, workers' living quarters, clubs, street repairs, improvement of sanitary conditions, educational institutions, the army, the international political situation, etc. Each enterprise or barracks nominates a number of deputies in ratio to their number. The soldier choosing the civilian deputy as well as those from the army and

vice versa, then the whole meeting votes on them.

Thus the civilian workers and peasants as well as the Red Soldiers are closely knit together in their participation in the affairs of the Soviets. There is therefore not the slightest ghost of a chance for the professional soldier attitude which is prevalent in capitalist armies to develop in the Red Army.

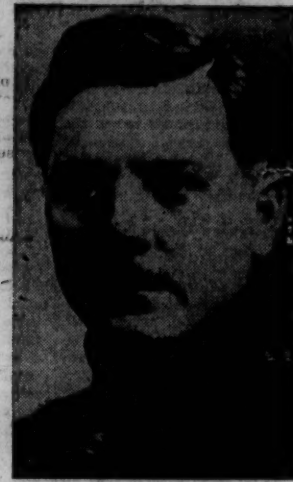
"Red Army School of Conscious Military Citizens." It is a well known fact that before the revolution, Russia was one of the most backward of European countries. The Soviet Union, consequently inherited millions upon millions of illiterate adults and children. The Red Army having as its aim a conscious and not a stupid mechanical discipline which in capitalist countries is held firm thru the soldiers' fear of punishment, makes one of its first and foremost tasks that of teaching the illiterate soldiers to read and write.

In the case of complete illiteracy the first three months are entirely devoted to teaching how to read and write. And as one commander told me, even the dumbest and most backward peasant becomes enthusiastic and diligent in this study when he is reminded "how proud his folks will be to receive a letter written in his own hand."

#### One of the Bonds.

This letter writing helps also to maintain the "amytels" (fraternization) between the Red Army and the rest of the toiling population. Another method the Red Army uses in providing the broadest possible education during the soldier's term of service under the "regular" system is to send soldiers coming from the villages to cities for training. Invariably they are sent to a city in an entirely different part of the union so that they may learn not only from books but from personal experience and observation.

The letters written home form a link between the backward village and the modern city. And when

CLEMENT VOROSHILOV  
People's Commissar of War.

written by the peasant himself with all his fresh enthusiasm and amazement at his new surroundings one can easily imagine what excitement they create at home and what a stimulus they become to social development there.

Oh, yes! One must not forget to mention that postal service is free to all members of the Red Army.

Red Soldiers who have completed their term of service are given the privilege of first choice among the applicants wishing to enter the Normal Military School. (Trade unions and the Young Communist League can also send candidates to the Normal School but they are admitted only after the Red Soldiers wishing to enter have been placed.)

#### The Proportion.

The proportion of soldiers and expenditure per inhabitant of the Soviet government on military defense is amazingly low as compared with that of countries bordering the Union. Following are some eloquent figures, showing the proportion and expenditure of the Soviet Union on defense and that of countries at its borders.

Country	Per 10,000	Expense of defense
Soviet Union	41 soldiers	2.97 rubles
Finland	95 soldiers	7.55 rubles
Rumania	95 soldiers	5.30 rubles
Poland	98 soldiers	11.00 rubles
Latvia	100 soldiers	6.52 rubles
Estonia	126 soldiers	6.90 rubles



Famous Red Cavalry Commander Budenny (in front, left), inspecting Red Troops.



Vasilyevich, Red Commander in Moscow.

## Revolutionists Under Fire

The Recent Trial of Zoltan Szanto, Stefan Vagi and 64 Others in Budapest.

In the early morning the police cordoned off the court building and the surrounding streets with strong forces of police. Entry into the court was only possible after a strict control.

When the accused appeared in the corridor escorted by gendarmes with fixed bayonets, the few workers who had managed to effect entrance despite the control, raised a cheer. This demonstration was repeated in the court room itself when the chairman of the court Szemak commenced to examine comrade Szanto.

At the commencement of the process, the leader of the defence, Professor Dr. Vambery, stood up and declared that the prosecuting authorities had made it impossible for the defence to carry out its tasks thoroughly. The noting of the descriptions and details of the accused lasted from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. It created a stir of interest that amongst the accused almost all parts of the country were represented. The accused were mostly industrial workers, but there were also quite a number of agricultural workers in their ranks.

At 2 p. m. the examination of the chief accused comrade Zoltan Szanto commenced. Replying to the chairman of the court Szanto declared that he only felt himself responsible towards his Party and the Third International and that he therefore considered it superfluous to make any answer to the question of the chairman as to whether he felt himself guilty or not guilty. He went on: "I joined the Social Democratic Party as a young apprentice and when the Communist Party of Hungary was founded I joined that immediately. As a red soldier I took part in the war of Soviet Hungary against the robber imperialists."

"I returned from abroad with a false pass to Hungary. I did that because I considered it my duty to take an active part in my own country in the daily struggles of the workers and in the preparation of the revolutionary struggle for emancipation in this country where there is the most terrible oppression and exploitation. My aim was to take part in the organization, in the leadership and also in the petty work of the Communist Party of Hungary in order to make this Party great and powerful. Every day of my eight months stay in Hungary was dedicated to this aim. Even in prison I am doing all I can to this end and when I am finally released I will continue my work outside once again."

The chairman, interrupting:

GREETINGS  
TO THE DAILY WORKER  
FROM  
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE  
OF DULUTH

"You mean the illegal Communist Party?"

Szanto: "The Communist Party cannot rely upon the mercy and upon the permission of the ruling class. Without an illegal party there could be no serious revolutionary movement, but our whole efforts are directed to creating a legal party in Hungary through the power of the masses, by winning the confidence of the masses and by mass struggles in Hungary."

The chairman (interrupting): "Let us hear what you actually did in Hungary."

Szanto: "I am only responsible to my party for my actions. I refuse to answer all questions referring to my own work or to the work of my comrades, as far as the details of that work are concerned."

Chairman: "But you made a detailed confession to the police." Szanto: "Yes it was a detailed statement, but it was no confession. It was a protocol dictated by the police and forced upon me by moral pressure. At the time of our arrest the police headquarters was the scene of the most dreadful brutalities for more than ten days. The police

presented the tortured, beaten and bloody workers to me. Loevy, Poll, Kossia and Krisel in particular, were almost beaten to death. When I saw this Schweinitzer (the police commandant) said to me that he would leave it to my conscience what the fate of my comrades would be. When I asked him how it depended upon me, he answered: 'Either you confess everything, or we shall show your comrades in quite another condition to-morrow.' I was then led into a near-by room from where I could hear the shrieks of agony of my tortured comrades. In this terrible situation

I signed the protocol and then withdrew it completely at the proceedings before the exceptional court and I repeat my withdrawal now."

Chairman: "Tell us under whose orders you came to Hungary?"

Szanto: "It is high time to tell the fair tale about Moscow. The Communist Party of Hungary is a section of the Communist International. The struggle for the emancipation of the world's workers is carried on by a joint organ. The general directives are laid down by world congresses and determined in practice by the Executive Committee of the Communist International. The Communist Party of Hungary however, has its own Central Committee, in Hungary itself, and within the general boundaries laid down by the Communist International it comes to its own decisions independently. My own con-

science and the decision of my own party brought me to Hungary to work with all the means at my disposal to build up the Communist Party so that with the assistance of that Party the mass struggle of the working class can destroy the present system which is gagging the workers."

Chairman: "Is this to be done with the use of force also?"

Szanto: "Yes, with force. For us, violence is no aim, it is only a means. The dictatorship of the proletariat is also only a means to an end. The Communist Party is also a means for the emancipation of the working class and for the setting up of the proletarian State. I declare that I consider the immediate task of my life to be the strengthening of the Communist Party of Hungary into a mass party capable of setting up a new and victorious dictatorship of the proletariat in Hungary."

The chairman then closed the proceedings. The proceedings were reopened later and the defendants convicted.

GREETINGS  
from

BAKERS' LOCAL 1.

— A. F. W. —

BUY BREAD WITH OUR  
LABEL and Assist the Bakers  
in Their Struggle

GREETINGS FROM

NUCLEUS 201  
Workers (Communist)  
Party, Cleveland, O.

GREETINGS  
The Working Women's  
Club of  
Mass City, Michigan  
Sends Greetings to  
The DAILY WORKER.

Workers and Peasants

of the

Soviet Union

GREETINGS!

from

SS. 1 AC 7 F. WORKERS' (Communist)  
PARTY OF AMERICA, District 2

GREETINGS to THE DAILY WORKER  
on the occasion of the  
Tenth Anniversary of the  
Russian Revolution  
SAN JOSE, CALIF., ST. NUC. NO. 1.

Greetings from

STREET NUCLEUS NO. 1  
DETROIT, MICH.

GREETINGS TO  
The 10th Anniversary  
NUCLEUS NO. 103  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Greetings from  
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# What the Revolution Gave to the Youth

## How Young Workers Lived Under Czarism

In pre-revolutionary times the youth represented a fairly large proportion of the total number of wage-earners in Russia. Thus, in 1897, out of a total number of 9,144,000 wage-earners recorded by the All-Russian Census of that year there were 1,500,000 young workers between the

12 yrs. (and less) . . . 238,000 or 2.6%  
13-14 years . . . 368,000 or 4.0%  
15-16 years . . . 644,000 or 7.2%  
17 years . . . 355,000 or 3.7%

Total . . . 1,600,000 or 17.5% of the total number of wage-earners

In the following years, owing to the development of Russian capitalism, the number of young wage-earners steadily increased. Particularly wide use was made of the labor of minors in the factories and workshops of czarist Russia. The labor of youths and children was subjected

Industries	One Shift— Day Work	—Work by Shifts— Day Night
1. Cotton Spinning . . . . .	13-13½ hrs.	12 hrs. 12 hrs.
2. Printed Cotton . . . . .	12-13½ hrs.	13 hrs. 11 hrs.
3. Cloth Mills . . . . .	13-15 hrs.	12-13 hrs. 11-12 hrs.
4. Sugar Refineries . . . . .	12-12½ hrs.	10-10½ hrs.
5. Glass Works . . . . .	13 hrs.	12 hrs. 12 hrs.

For all such hard work the children and minors were getting an exceedingly miserable pittance. Thus, in the nineties of the past century, the average monthly earnings of an adult worker amounted to the sum of \$7.08, the earnings of youths amounted only to \$2.33 of those of

	Average Monthly Earnings of Adult Workers	Average Monthly Earnings of Minors
1. Nail Factories . . . . .	\$15.12	\$5.25
2. Engineering Works . . . . .	14.50	4.00
3. Glass Works . . . . .	12.00	2.75
4. Silk Mills . . . . .	10.00	1.75
5. Cotton Spinning . . . . .	8.00	3.50
6. Cloth Mills . . . . .	7.75	3.12

The wage conditions did not undergo any improvements in the subsequent years. Thus, in 1901 the apprentices were earning from 12½ cents to 20 cents a day, which amounted again to \$3.00-\$4.50 a month. During the war (since 1914) although there was a certain rise in the wages of adult workers and youths, (41.4%), but on the other hand there was an increase in the cost of living (150%), consequently, the conditions of the young workers did not at all improve during that period.

(2.)

A number of laws concerning the labor of youths was issued by the Czar's government, but in none of those laws was there a single word said about the wages of young workers, about the protection of their health, about safety measures, and so on. Moreover, whatever laws were issued by the czarist government did not produce any appreciable improvement in the condition of the young workers as all such laws were met with stubborn resistance on the part of the employers, who, in the majority of cases, found convenient loopholes for the evasion of the law.

(3.)

The hard and exhausting toil in the capitalist establishments during 13-14 hours a day was bound to tell on the health of the young workers, to which no one paid any attention. Neither could the young workers themselves look after their own health.

Thus, for instance, during the annual recruiting of conscripts there used to be disqualified for military service about 47% of the youths on account of rickets, eye diseases, heart diseases, etc. contracted through hard work in the factories. Moreover, such hard conditions of life had their effect not only upon the health, but also upon the education of the young workers, who had no spare time left under such hard conditions of labor.

The elementary schools of those days, in which the young workers were allowed to be taught, were not equipped to afford much instruction to the young workers. Under such conditions the young workers naturally were steeped in ignorance and darkness.

(4.)

No better were the conditions of the young workers under czarism in

age of 12 (and less) and 18 years (17.5% of the total). Out of that number of young wage earners there were employed 29.5% in industry, 34% in agriculture, and 23.9% in domestic service. The distribution of the total number (1,600,000) according to the ages, is expressed in the following table:

of the total number of wage-earners of the total number of wage-earners of the total number of wage-earners of the total number of wage-earners

to the most ruthless exploitation. The data on the hours worked by minors (children of the age of 12 and less, up to 14 years), collected for the period of 1882-83 in the province of Moscow, present the following picture:

Industries	One Shift— Day Work	—Work by Shifts— Day Night
1. Cotton Spinning . . . . .	13-13½ hrs.	12 hrs. 12 hrs.
2. Printed Cotton . . . . .	12-13½ hrs.	13 hrs. 11 hrs.
3. Cloth Mills . . . . .	13-15 hrs.	12-13 hrs. 11-12 hrs.
4. Sugar Refineries . . . . .	12-12½ hrs.	10-10½ hrs.
5. Glass Works . . . . .	13 hrs.	12 hrs. 12 hrs.

the adult workers, and the earnings of minors (children) amounted only to 36% or \$2.55. According to the individual industries, the average monthly earnings of minors may be presented in the following comparative table:

	Average Monthly Earnings of Adult Workers	Average Monthly Earnings of Minors
1. Nail Factories . . . . .	\$15.12	\$5.25
2. Engineering Works . . . . .	14.50	4.00
3. Glass Works . . . . .	12.00	2.75
4. Silk Mills . . . . .	10.00	1.75
5. Cotton Spinning . . . . .	8.00	3.50
6. Cloth Mills . . . . .	7.75	3.12

the rural districts. Particularly hard was the life of the young agricultural laborers. Thus, for instance, on the tobacco plantations in the Crimea the working day of the youths lasted from 16 to 17 hours a day. For such slavery the youths and children were earning an exceedingly miserable pittance fluctuating between 15 and 30 kopecks a day, depending on the season and the kind of work, which constituted 64 per cent of the earnings of the adults under similar conditions of labor. At the same time it should be mentioned that among certain categories of minor employees in agriculture, such as shepherds, nurses, etc., the remuneration in the majority of cases took the shape of a simple "crust of bread."

The overwhelming majority of the peasant youths were illiterate. The poverty-stricken peasant family was too much interested in having an extra pair of working hands, so that it was quite reluctant to send the boy or the girl to school, particularly the tsarist educational authorities were not calculated to give any useful and practical knowledge to the pupils, and they only stuffed their brains with sundry religious and "patriotic" nonsense, imbuing them with the spirit of humility and submission to their "betters." The road to a better life was closed to the peasant youth.

To all the hardships suffered by the working youth under tsarism should be added the scourge of "soldiering," the long spell of thralldom to which the peasant lad was doomed under tsarism, where he was condemned to spend the best year of his life in the service of the capitalists and the landlords.

Such was the gloomy existence of the peasant youth in tsarist Russia.

(5.)

Needless to speak of any political rights possessed by the working and peasant youths, since the whole of the proletariat and the peasantry were entirely disfranchised. To all efforts at gaining their freedom, the tsarist government replied by ruthless repression. The police, the spies, the gendarmes, the agents-provocateurs, the black hundreds, the Cossack's whip, the bourgeois court, the prison, the penal settlement, and the scaffold, etc.—these were the parts of the huge machinery set in operation by the tsarist autocracy for the subjection of the masses, for the suppression of the people's strivings for freedom. It was a machine which moved down large masses of workers and peasants who fought against tsarism, capitalism and landlordism.

## How Young Workers Live in Proletarian U.S.S.R.

THE tenth anniversary of the October Revolution finds the young workers and peasants organized into the Leninist Youth League with a membership of two and one half million. The Communist Youth League embraces more than one half of all the young workers employed in the factories and workshops, and over a million peasants, boys and girls. Such is the basic result of developments in the course of the nine years under revolutionary conditions. This organization of the young workers and peasants could come into existence only owing to the victory of the proletarian dictatorship.

The Communist Youth League, during the nine years of its development, has grown into a tremendous force which plays a prominent part in the public and political life of the Soviet Union. Under the guidance of the Communist Youth League, the young workers in the factories and work-

League is part of the world Communist Youth Movement. It is a section of the Young Communist International, its foremost vanguard. The Young Communist League agitates the youth in the international spirit.

This very organization, the Leninist Young Communist League with its two and one half million membership, constitutes the fundamental political conquest of the October Revolution for the young workers and peasants.

Another fruit of the October victory is the Communist movement among the children. Only five years ago, at the time of the Fifth Congress of the Young Communist League (in October 1922) there were only 4,000 children in the ranks of the Young Pioneers, whereas on June 1st of the current year there were already 2,028,430 children enrolled among the Young Pioneers and "Octobrists," of whose number 40 per cent were girls. Among these Pioneers and Octobrists, along with 41 per cent of the Russian children, there were children of the other nationalities. 27.7 per cent were children of workers, 49.5 per cent those of peasants, 15.5 per cent those of office employees, and 7.2 per cent of other elements. The Young Communist kernel in these organizations, in absolute figures, amounted to 147,054.

The Pioneer organization slowly but surely worked out its particular forms of educational activity, and of its participation in the building of Socialism. There grows up the type of the constructive pioneer and the missionary of culture in town and village; there grows the participation of the Pioneer organization in the public and political life of the country. Thus, in the last Soviet elections about 200,000 pioneers took part (by distributing notices to the electors, by canvassing for the "children's demands," etc.); the pioneers responded in a body to the appeal made by the Soviet Government for the strengthening of the defensive power of the country (the development of military sports, rifle range competitions, anti-gas exercises, etc.).

(2.)

The October Revolution has brought radical changes in the position of the young workers. Whereas under czarism the labor of young people was the object of the most cruel exploitation, to-day it is essentially an educational and industrial training character. The labor of young people is now based to a considerable extent upon the elements of Socialism.

(a) In the first place, the working hours have been shortened. Young people between 14 and 16 years of age are working 4 hours a day, and those between 16 and 18 years are working 6 hours. The present working hours of the young people were not introduced all at once; but the shortening of the working day for the young people was gradually introduced in accordance with the general progress of peaceful construction.

(b) Secondly, the young workers get paid for the shorter as for a full day. The earnings of the young workers have been steadily increasing in recent years, as shown by the following figures:

In 1923-24 the average monthly earnings were \$3.05.

In 1924-25 the average monthly earnings were \$9.35.

In 1925-26 the average monthly earnings were \$10.65.

As compared with pre-war rates of \$3.50, \$4.45 and \$4.90.

In 1926-27 the wages were increased by a further 20-30 per cent. On comparing the present wages of the young workers with those formerly received (amounting to a maximum of \$4.50 a month) we see again the

tremendous difference which has taken place. It should be observed that the money given the young worker directly in the shape of wages, spends also considerable funds on the education of the young, on taking care of their health, and so on.

(c) Thirdly, the industrial and general education facilities for the young workers lead to a general raising of the efficiency of labor. The young workers have their Factory Work-Schools in which, along with the training in their particular occupations, they are also given a general and political education. The network of these schools is steadily growing, and so does the number of young workers attending them.

(d) One of the greatest gains of the October Revolution for the young workers and peasants is the opportunity to study in the higher schools. It was only under Soviet rule that the young workers and peasants have been given sufficient opportunities to gain higher education, and numerous measures were carried out to facilitate the admission of the young workers and peasants to the higher schools.

(e) Among the other October gains of the young workers, should be mentioned the particular care and attention given by the Soviet State and the public in general to questions of protecting the labor and health of the young workers. Periodical medical examinations, additional vacations, free medical aid and health resort treatment, the sanatoria and rest homes, the control of the labor of youths in the factories, etc.—these are the forms in which the Soviet State looks after the well-being of the young workers. The young workers were deprived of all this under czarism, as well as under the bourgeois Provisional Government. The young workers appreciate the attention devoted by the Soviet State and the public to the development of physical culture, of the physical training of the rising generation of the proletariat. Physical culture too constitutes one of the October gains.

(f) In the life of the young workers there are still many difficulties and shortcomings. Chief among these difficulties of the present moment, particularly felt by the young workers, is the question of unemployment which has assumed a somewhat protracted character. This unemployment is hard to combat because the young workers looking for employment through the Labor Exchanges consist mostly of the unskilled. Nevertheless, we are having an intense campaign against unemployment. Gigantic industrial enterprises are under construction in the Soviet Union just now, involving the building of new factories and workshops, as well as the overhauling of the old ones. The economic life of the country is steadily growing stronger, and thereby the conditions are created for the reduction of unemployment. Among other measures for the relief of unemployment should be mentioned the organization of industrial communes of the unemployed, the opening of training courses to raise the skill of unemployed workers, and so on.

(4.)

The October Revolution has brought radical changes in the life of the young peasants too. October has opened wide to them the avenue to knowledge and culture. The young peasant constitute at present a considerable proportion of the number of students in the higher schools, in the technical schools, and in the workers' faculties.

The peasant youth school, the agricultural circles, the cooperative training courses for peasant boys and girls, the peasant courses of Soviet officials, these are the fundamental



The Young Pioneer

Soviet Russia teems with hundreds of thousands of the Organized Children of the Revolution—the Pioneers.

gains of October for the peasant youth. The network of these establishments, which cater to the needs of the young peasants and help them rise to a higher economic and cultural level, grows year by year, embracing ever-larger circles of the young people in the rural districts.

Particularly striking and conclusive are the gains of the peasant youth on their road to "literacy." This is

shown in the following figures: The percentage of young recruits who were found literate on joining the army (in per cent to the total number of recruits):

	1912	1924	1925
	66.8%	80.6%	87%

A further contribution to the raising of the general cultural level of the young peasants are the reading-huts, the literacy schools, the econ-

omic stations, the movie and the radio which are penetrating more and more into the social life of the villages. All these things the villages owe to the October Revolution.

(3.)

At the present time there is no "soldiering." The service in the Red Army is no longer a penal settlement, but a real school for the edification of the young recruits coming from the rural districts. The Red Army, along with military knowledge, affords education and instruction to the young peasants on subjects which vitally concern them, so that on returning to their fields they might become progressive cultivators of the soil.

There has been a radical change brought about by the revolution in the position of the agricultural young workers too. The protection of labor by law, the agreement with the employer, the trade union card—these are the October gains for the young agricultural laborers.

Last but not least, the tremendous change in the position of the peasant girls must be mentioned. From a down-trodden and defenseless being under Czarism, she has now become a citizen possessing full rights, and taking part in the cultural and political life of the country.

Suffice it for a young peasant lad or girl to compare their present working and living conditions with those of the time of autocracy, to grasp at once the priceless value of the October gains to them.

We have dealt with some of the fundamental gains of October for the young workers and peasants. It were difficult to enumerate all that has been gained by the young workers and peasants by the October Revolution. Many of the things now enjoyed by the young people are likely to be considered as matters of course; in reality they are the result of the prolonged and stubborn struggle of the working class for its rights which led to the historic victory in October 1917.

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— Workers' (Communist) Party of America —

WE GREET THE VICTORIOUS RUSSIAN  
WORKERS ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY  
AND PROMISE TO DEFEND THE FIRST  
WORKERS' REPUBLIC AND HASTEN THE  
PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION THE  
WORLD OVER



# ON THE ROAD OF THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Ten Years of Cultural Work in the U. S. S. R.

NOT all of these years were favorable for normal activity, on the cultural front—by far, not all. Civil war, intervention, blockades, famine and cold arrested the attention of the toiling masses of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics at the beginning almost entirely to the military and provision fronts and later to the economic front.

Nevertheless even under such unfavorable conditions the cultural work never stopped for a moment in the Soviet Republics. The country was culturally developing in the trail of the revolution. The political enlightenment of the masses has developed during these ten years to a marvelous extent, rousing tremendous enthusiasm of the classes oppressed under the czar and organizing them under the leadership of the Communist Party against the forces of the old world, against the nobility and the bourgeoisie.

With all this it may be said that during the first few years following the October Revolution, not so many new values have been created on the cultural front as were renovated and cleared of their rust the remnants of the old bourgeois culture and the ground cleared for a new culture. Therefore the results of the first ten years of the October Revolution in the domain of culture must be regarded as an achievement of a period less than ten years, an achievement of comparatively only a few years, the years of peaceful creative work.

## Democracy and Culture.

Bourgeois democracy proclaims formal equality of all citizens. But in reality there is a colossal distance from formal to real equality. As long as private property, land and other means of production exist, particularly of the large mills and factories, as long as the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie exists, the proletariat classes will always find a "machine" for the exploitation and oppression of the great majority of toilers (from the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union).

No republic in the world, even the most "democratic" republic, no matter how far it may go in meeting the demands for "full equality of all citizens before the law and at the polls," the toilers cannot free themselves from this "machine" for their exploitation. The working class can free itself from it only through proletarian democracy which, with the abolition of economic exploitation of the toiling masses, is capable of converting the organizations of the classes oppressed by capitalism into a basis of the machinery of proletarian government. By having done this, Soviet democracy really realizes self-government and develops the self-activity of the masses in contra-distinction to bourgeois "democracy" which in reality conceals the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

If there is no full equality in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the roots of such inequality must be sought in contra-distinction to the inequality under capitalism, not in the oppression of the toilers by a handful of capitalists but in the heritage from the past on the one hand and in the different levels of culture organization and self-activity among the

different sections of the toilers on the other.

One of the greatest obstacles in the realization of absolute democracy under the conditions of proletarian dictatorship is undoubtedly the presence of the so-called "cultural scissors," i. e., the sharp cultural differences between the towns and villages, between the men and women, etc.

"No one will deny," said Lenin, "that for real and not paper democracy, for the drawing in of the workers and peasants to political life we have done as much as the best democratic republics did or could do in the course of centuries. This has assumed its significance and as a result the Soviets have become the watchword of the proletariat of all countries. But this does not in the least remove us from the fact that we have to contend with insufficient cultural development of masses." (Our emphasis, Vol. VIII, p. 128-9, Russian edition.)

## The Struggle For Cultural Hegemony.

The proletariat creates conditions for unprecedentedly rapid cultural development as the experience of the Russian Revolution has shown only after it had attained its October victory. The October Revolution must be the forerunner of the cultural revolution and not vice versa.

In his article "On Cooperation," Lenin wrote:

"Our opponents told us many a time that we are undertaking an impossible task, the task of implanting socialism in an insufficiently developed cultural country, but they were mistaken in their idea that we started not from the right end as this was supposed by theory (of the different pedants) and the political and social revolution proved to be the forerunner of that cultural upheaval, that cultural revolution which we are now nevertheless confronted with." Volume XVIII, part II, page 145, Russian edition.)

There can be no doubt that the proletariat received as a heritage from the old regime a country backward both in an economic and cultural respect. But it is not absolutely necessary that a high cultural level should create the prerequisites for the capture of power by the proletariat. The experience of the last ten years has shown that the victorious October, i. e., the political and social revolution, the passing over of power to the working class proved to be the forerunner of the now developing cultural revolutions. In an article dedicated to an exposition of the opportunism of the "Left" Menshevik Sukhanov, Lenin wrote:

"If a certain cultural level is necessary for the creation of socialism (although no one can definitely say what this certain 'cultural level' must be) why then can we not start from the beginning with the conquest by revolutionary means of the prerequisites necessary for that level and later, on the basis of the workers' and peasants' government and the Soviet order catch up with the other nations?" (Vol. XVIII, part 2, page 119.)

The proletariat fights from the beginning for hegemony in the sphere of social and political relations, it fights for the consolidation of its leadership over the toilers against the



Science Comes to the Peasant—the Radio.

hostile forces, it fights for its hegemony in the revolution. When it conquers power it aims at the preservation and consolidation of that power in order to give rise to the necessary prerequisites for the development of Soviet democracy; it aims at the creation—insofar as outside forces do not interfere—of a hitherto unparalleled development of culture closely

linked up with the matter of socialist industrialization of the country. The proletariat aims at the conquest of the hegemony of the bourgeoisie not only in the social and political sphere but also in the cultural sphere. This necessitates that the proletariat should master all knowledge accumulated by humanity through the agents of the past.

## From the Monarchists to the Anarchists

(On the Freedom of the Press.)

The October revolution transformed the proletarian press which was still persecuted on the very eve of the revolution and driven entirely underground into a government press. The working class received for the first time in the history of the human race the opportunity to utilize extensively the technical means of the press for the illumination of its own needs and tasks, for the organization of its ranks, for the realization of its ideological hegemony.

To the demand that freedom of press be granted to all parties "from the monarchists to the anarchists," Lenin replied:

"The freedom of press throughout the world wherever capitalism predominates is the freedom to buy papers, to buy writers, to buy and manufacture public opinion in favor of the bourgeoisie. This is a fact. No one can ever deny this. But can anyone deny that there the bourgeoisie is smashed, but not destroyed? Is it not a fact that the bourgeoisie is in secret hiding? This cannot be denied. The freedom of press in the RSFSR surrounded by bourgeois foes throughout the world is tantamount to freedom of political organization of the bourgeoisie and its loyal servants, the Mensheviks and SR's." Vol. XVIII, part I, p. 339.)

Depriving the bourgeoisie and its servants from the opportunity to organize openly, the working class created its own press, permeated with a sound proletarian truth and it created it not only with the hands of professional journalists, but with the participation of the toiling masses, the mass collaboration of the rank and file workers and peasants. One of the most interesting mass movements has appeared during the last few years in connection with the press, namely the worker and rural correspondent movement.

The Soviet and Party press differentiates itself not along Party tendencies, but on the basis of the cultural niveau and special interests of the leaders. Instead of the usual classification of newspapers in the capitalist countries into bourgeois, petty-bourgeois and proletarian papers (if they appear openly), we have in the USSR the following papers: leading central papers, leading district or provincial papers, newspapers for the working masses, newspapers for the peasants, national, trade union, cooperative, economics, military, Young Communist, Pioneer, literary, sport, evening, and wall newspapers, etc., etc.

The Soviet press surprises everyone who happens to get acquainted with its depth and business-like arrangement, the simplicity of style, seriousness of tone, absence of any

traces of yellow "sensationalism," the scope of articles and notes written by workers from the bench and peasants from the farm (the worker and peasant correspondents). The total number of worker and peasant correspondents in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is, according to approximate estimates, over 350,000. The newspaper circulation has reached by the end of 1925, 7,300,000 (before the war the newspaper circulation in Russia was not over 2,500,000). The largest circulation falls to the "Krestianskaya Gazeta" (peasant newspaper) which is about one million. The second largest is the "Pravda" with a circulation of about 700,000, and the third is the "Izvestia," with a circulation of about 500,000.

The imprint of the same matter-of-factness lies also on the Soviet books published by the state, Party and cooperative publishing houses. Text books, popular science, popular and political books in general have a tremendous circulation. A colossal growth of publications is to be noted as compared with the pre-revolutionary period. Comrade Lunacharsky pointed out in his report at the Sixth All-Union Congress of Educational Workers that circulation of scientific publications according to the figures of the Gosizdat has increased two and a half times as compared with 1919. The output of 14 largest publishing houses of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (there are over 1,000 publishing houses in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, but most of them are insignificant) expressed itself in the first half of 1926 by 2,730 book titles and 238 million printed sheets. The Gosizdat is one of the most remarkable publishing houses of the Soviet government. The Gosizdat has 8 powerful typographies, a paper factory, a music printing works, an extensive network of book-shops, and so forth and so on. The Gosizdat and the stock companies affiliated to it employed about 18,000 workers and employees.

The Gosizdat is a true producer of Soviet books, the like of which is not to be found throughout the world. This is true as to its activity and of the ideological value of the books published.

"Children of the Common People." The October revolution wrought enormous changes in all phases of educational work, including of course the most important phase, namely, the school.

The idea of the vocational school has become the central axis of popular education of the USSR.

Under Czarism the children of the "lower" classes had no access to the schools of the propertied classes,

although there were some rare exceptions. The nobility had their special estate schools where even the children of the bourgeoisie were not accepted. The elementary rural schools were in the hands of the clergy who crammed into the heads of the children the "laws of god" and imbued them with monarchist sentiments. The high schools prepared the children of the propertied classes for the universities, but in themselves they gave absolutely no practical knowledge or ability of orientation to the students. In other words, the high school was a scholastic, lifeless institution. The universities taught the ideas of the big bourgeoisie and produced captains of industry and men of the free professions, such as lawyers, doctors, etc., imbued with a reactionary spirit. Even if the bourgeois sons have had some free ideas while at school, they usually refer to them with a smile after leaving school as to sins of their youth and devote themselves entirely to "making a career."

The October revolution reconstructed the entire school system. The main forms of elementary and high schools are now the first and second grade schools, the nine years school, the special courses (the supplementary 8th and 9th year of education to the 7-year terms with a vocational tendency), professional schools and schools for young peasants. Originally the Soviet government intended to have only one vocational school, but life has made some changes in this plan and necessitated the organization side by side with the principal school of the first and second grade, a network of professional and technical schools, and recently, schools for the peasant youth, giving a special education to the young peasants along agricultural lines, in the course of seven years.

As always life proved to be more complicated and multi-colored than abstract theory, but at the same time it has shown to what extent the theory of the Soviet school corresponds with the real requirements of the workers and peasants. It may be boldly stated that the ten years of Soviet rule confirmed the vitality of the great idea of one vocational school.

Even Marx wrote in his days that labor is the best form of training and education. Marx was of the opinion that education must be closely linked up with production and that labor must become the basis of education. This does not mean that manual physical and extenuating labor, but light work suitable to the potentialities of the child and such to be of a polytechnic character, i. e., which gives an idea of all elements of production and not only of one phase of it. A study of production must be linked up with the study of science on the basis of which production is carried on, for instance, mathematics, chemistry, physics, etc.

The Soviet factory vocational school comes near to the realization of Marx's idea of the vocational school which was warmly supported by Lenin. In the factory vocational schools, apprentices are trained to become qualified workers. Workers' children not employed in the factories wanting to become skilled workers can go through a course in the shops connected with the special technical schools. These schools are organized mainly for the artisans and small-scale industry. During the last few years a great need has developed in the large-scale industry for high-skilled labor. With this in view special vocational training schools have been opened in the factories (7 year terms). There are about 50 such schools in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics at the present time. Professional schools which raise the qualifications of workers, have now greatly developed.

The total number of schools for young workers in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics was 629, embracing 65,000 pupils in 1925-26. The number of pupils in all professional and technical schools is at the present time 590,000 as against 287,000 in 1924-25. The network of technical schools in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has increased 12.5 per cent as compared with the pre-revolutionary period.

The number of pupils in the elementary and high schools has greatly increased. The success in this sphere can be judged from the following figures: if the number of pupils on the present territory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics before the revolution is taken as 100 their number in 1924-25 was 116.5, in 1925-26 130.9, in 1926-27 136.9. There are about ten million children attending elementary schools. (In 1914-15 there were only 7,000.) As a result of intensive work during the last ten years, 69.2 per cent of the children attended the elementary schools of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics in 1925-26 as against 50.7 per cent before the war. The growth of the school network proceeds most rapidly in the republics having the least schools. The republics Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan of Central Asia have the biggest increase of schools.

The number of high schools, particularly the seven year terms, also increases. In the industrial centers and in the largest towns the nine year courses increase considerably. In many districts the seven year

## BUILDING WORKERS' HOMES



courses are about to become the elementary schools instead of the existing four year courses.

The workers now permeate the high schools and correspondingly the composition of the high school students is changing. About half of the high school students are now workers' and peasants' children.

The other half of the high school students are children of office workers, artisans, small business men, etc. This fact alone—the gradual changing of the correlations of social groups of the school—shows the profound changes made in the high schools by the revolution and that practically every stone has been moved from its place. Let us be more exact; the buildings remain intact and undamaged if we leave out of consideration the damage effected by the civil war and the destructive action of the time. The only heritage we have from the old school which did not require any profound ideological and methodological destruction are the school buildings.

If we compare the "army" of students of the present time with that of before the revolution we will see an enormous increase.

The number of students in the old empire was 3,200,000 out of a population of 140,000,000, i. e., one student out of every 17 inhabitants. In 1925-26 there were in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics (not including the autonomous republics) 8,000,000 students to a population of 83,000,000, i. e., one student to every ten inhabitants.

Commensurate with the increasing number of students the number of teachers has also increased, and is now one and a half times as great as before the war. The educational budget has also increased. Before the war the expenses for education amounted to 3 roubles 83 coopeks per capita. The average annual revenue per student was 31 roubles, 70 coopeks, or in present currency 63 roubles, 40 coopeks. The expenditures on education in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics (not including the autonomous republics) were in 1925-26, 315,000,000 roubles by the government and local budgets. This does not include the funds allowed by the trade unions, public organizations, etc., for educational purposes. The average expenditure per capita was 4 roubles, 11 coopeks, and per pupil 46 roubles, 80 coopeks a year. The expenditures on education in 1925-26 were 6.8 per cent above the pre-war level.

This is how education increases in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics from year to year. This is how the network of schools for the children of the "common people" who were not admitted under czarism to the "decent" educational institutions is becoming the main school system.

The proletariat "invades" not only the elementary, but also the high schools, and not only the high schools, but also the universities.

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greet the workers of Soviet Russia and the workers all over the world

on the occasion of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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Long live the world's revolution, which will emancipate the working class.

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ARMENIAN  
FRACTIONS'  
BUREAU  
for the  
Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

## Greetings to the

WORKERS AND PEASANTS  
OF THE SOVIET UNION, ON  
OCCASION OF THE TENTH  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN  
REVOLUTION

LEO KLING, Daily Worker Builder.

## GREETINGS

FROM

The Architectural Iron  
and Bronze Structural  
Workers' Union

TO THE

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
THE RUSSIAN  
REVOLUTION

## The Militant Workers

of the

Cap and Millinery  
Workers

—Section of T. U. E. L.—

send Greetings to the

Workers and Peasants of Soviet

Russia

on the occasion of the

Tenth Anniversary of the

Revolution

## GREETINGS

The Workers of Soviet Russia

on the occasion of the

Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution

SUB-SECTION 1 D, 1 F, DISTRICT NO. 2

## GREETINGS

to the

Tenth Anniversary of the  
Russian Revolution

Members of Bakers Union

— LOCAL 164, A. F. W. —

— BUY UNION BREAD —



# Letter to Comrades-Bolsheviks Participating in the Regional Congress of the Soviets of Northern Region

Written by Lenin on October 8, 1917.

COMRADES! Our revolution is passing thru a highly critical time. This crisis coincides with the great crisis of a growing world socialist revolution and of a struggle against it by world imperialism. The responsible leaders of our Party are burdened with the gigantic task, the non-fulfillment of which threatens with a total collapse of the Internationalist proletarian movement. The moment is such that delay is verily equal to death.

Look at the international situation. The growth of an international revolution is beyond dispute. The outburst of indignation of the Czech workers has been suppressed with unbelievable bestiality which indicates that the government is extremely frightened. In Italy things came to a mass explosion in Turin. Most important, however, is the uprising in the German navy. One must picture to oneself the enormous difficulties for a revolution in a country like Germany, especially under present circumstances. It is impossible to doubt that the uprising in the German navy signifies the great crisis of a rising world revolution. While our chauvinists who preach Germany's defeat demand a sudden uprising of the German workers, we Russian revolutionary internationalists know from the experience of 1905-1917 that one cannot imagine a more imposing sign of rising revolution than an uprising in the troops.

Think in what position we find ourselves now before the German revolutionaries. They can tell us, we have one Liebknecht who openly called for a revolution. His voice has been stifled behind iron bars. We have not a single paper which would openly explain the necessity of a revolution, we have no freedom of assemblage. We have not a single Soviet of workers' or soldiers' deputies. Our voice hardly reaches the real broad masses. Still, we made an attempt at uprising, having perhaps one chance out of a hundred. Whereas you, Russian revolutionary internationalists, have behind you one-half-year of free propaganda, you have a score or more

of papers, you have a whole number of Soviets of workers' and soldiers' deputies, you have gained the upper hand in the Soviet of both capitals, you have on your side the entire Baltic fleet, and all the Russian troops in Finland, and still you do not reply to our call for uprising, you do not overthrow your imperialist Kerensky, having as you do ninety chances out of a hundred to see your uprising victorious.

Yes, we will be real betrayers of the International if, at such a moment, under such favorable conditions, we will reply to such a call of the German revolutionaries by mere resolutions.

Add to it that we all know perfectly well of the rapidly growing connivance and conspiracy of the International imperialists against the Russian revolution. To stifle it at any price, to stifle it both by military measures and by a peace at the expense of Russia,—this is what international imperialism approaches ever closer. This is what particularly sharpens the crisis of a world socialist revolution, this is what renders our hesitancy in the matter of an uprising particularly dangerous, I would almost say criminal.

Take, further, the internal situation of Russia. The bankruptcy of the petty bourgeois conciliation parties that express the unconscious confidence of the masses towards Kerensky and the imperialists in general is an obvious fact. The bankruptcy is complete. The voting of the Soviet delegation at the Democratic conference against a coalition, the voting of a majority of local Soviets of Peasant Deputies (in spite of their Central Soviet where the Avassentevs and other Kerensky's friends are seated) against a coalition, the elections in Moscow where the working population is closest to the peasantry and where over 49 per cent voted for the Bolsheviks (among the soldiers fourteen and seventeen thousand),—is all this not a total collapse of the confidence of the masses of the people towards Kerensky and the conciliators headed by Kerensky et Co.? Can one imagine that the masses of the people should say still more clearly than they said by this vote to the Bolsheviks, Lead us, we follow you?

And we, having thus won the majority of the masses of the people on our side, having conquered both the capital Soviets, shall we wait? What for? Wait till Kerensky and his Kornilovist generals deliver Petersburg to the Germans, thus entering, directly or indirectly, openly or covertly, into a conspiracy both with Buchanan and with Wilhelm completely to stifle the Russian revolution.

It is not sufficient that the people, by the Moscow vote and by the elections to the Soviets, has expressed confidence in us. There are signs of a growing apathy and indifference. This is easily understood. This means not an ebbing of the revolution, as the Constitutional Democrats and their satellites declare, but an ebbing of confidence in resolutions and elections. The masses in a revolution demand of the leading parties action, not words. Victories in the struggle, not talks. The moment is near when the opinion may appear among the people that the Bolsheviks are no better than the others, since they did not know how to act, when confidence in them was expressed. . . .

Thruout the whole country, the peasant uprising is aflame. It is clearer than clear that the Constitutional Democrats and their satellites are minimizing it in every way, reducing it to "pogroms" and "anarchy." This lie is destroyed by the fact that in the centers of the uprising the land is being given over to the peasants: never have "pogroms" and "anarchy" led to such splendid political results! The tremendous power of the peasant uprising is proven by the fact that both the conciliators and the Socialist Revolutionaries in the "Delo Naroda" and even Breshko-Breshkovskaya began to speak of giving the land to the peasants in order to extinguish the movement as long as it has not swept over their heads. Shall we wait until the Cossack units of the Kornilovist Kerensky (who just now has been exposed as a Kornilovist by the Socialist Revolutionaries themselves) has succeeded in suppressing this peasant uprising piecemeal?

It seems that many leaders of our Party have not noticed the specific meaning of that slogan which we

all recognized and repeated without end. This slogan is, All power to the Soviets. There were periods, there were moments during a half-year of revolution, when that slogan did not mean uprising. Maybe those periods and those moments have blinded a portion of our comrades and made them forget that at present and for us, at least beginning from the middle of September, this slogan is tantamount to a call to uprising.

There can be not the shadow of a doubt about this. The "Delo Naroda" has recently explained this "in a popular way" when it said: "Kerensky will never submit!" Of course not!

The slogan, "All power to the Soviets!" is nothing but a call to uprising. The blame will fall on us fully unconditionally when we, who for months have called the masses to uprising, to repudiating conciliation, will fail to lead those masses to an uprising on the eve of a collapse of the revolution, after the masses have expressed their confidence in us.

The Constitutional Democrats and conciliators frighten us with the example of July 3-5, with the growth of Black Hundred propaganda, etc. However, if there was an error on July 3-5, it was the error of our failing to seize power. I think at that time there was no error because at that time we were not yet in a majority, at present, however, it would be a fatal error, worse than an error. The growth of Black Hundred propaganda is easily understood as a sharpening of the extremes in the atmosphere of a rising revolution of workers and peasants. To use this as an argument against an uprising is ridiculous inasmuch as the powerlessness of the Black Hundred elements bribed by the capitalists, the powerlessness of the Black Hundred in the struggle, does not even require any proof. In a struggle Kornilov and Kerensky can have the support only of the wild division and the Cossacks. At present, demoralization has set in also among the Cossacks, besides the peasants are threatening them with civil war inside of their Cossack regions.

I am writing these lines on Sunday, October 8th, you (Continued on next page.)

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### DISTRICT 2

on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

### HUNGARIAN BUREAU of the

Workers (Communist) Party of America

### GREETINGS

The Russian Workers and Peasants

on the occasion of

The 10th Anniversary of the Revolution

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## Letter to Comrades-Bolsheviks Participating in the Regional Congress of the Soviets

(Continued from previous page.)

will read them not earlier than October 10th. I have heard from a transient comrade that people traveling on the Warsaw railroad say, Kerensky leads the Cossacks to Petersburg! This is perfectly plausible and it will be our direct guilt if we fail to verify it carefully to study the strength and the distribution of the Kornilov troops of the second draft.

Kerensky has again brought up the Kornilov troops close to Petersburg in order to prevent the giving over of power to the Soviets, in order to prevent the immediate offer of peace by this power, to prevent giving the whole land to the peasantry immediately, in order to deliver Petersburg to the Germans and then to run away to Moscow! This is the slogan of the uprising which we must circulate as widely as possible and which will have a tremendous success.

One must not wait for the All-Russian Congress of Soviets which the Central Executive Committee may postpone till November, one must not delay meanwhile allowing Kerensky to bring up still more Kornilov troops.

At the Soviet Congress, Finland, the fleet, and Reval are represented; those, taken together, can bring about a movement towards Petersburg, against the Kornilov regiments, a movement of the fleet and the artillery and the machine guns and two-three army corps, such for instance as have proven in Vyborg all the power of their hatred for the Kornilov generals with whom Kerensky is again in collusion.

It would be the greatest error to reject the possibility of immediately breaking the Kornilov regiments of the second half out of fear that, in leaving for Petersburg, the Baltic fleet would open the front for the Germans. The malignant Kornilovists will say this as they will say any lie at all, but it is not worthy of revolutionists to be frightened by lie and slander. Kerensky will deliver Petersburg to the Germans, this is now as clear as daylight; no assertion to the contrary will remove our full conviction that it is so, because it flows from the entire course of events and from all of Kerensky's politics.

Kerensky and the Kornilovists will deliver Petersburg

to the Germans. In order to save Petersburg, Kerensky must be overthrown and power must be seized by the Soviets of both capitals. Those Soviets will immediately offer peace to all the peoples and thereby fulfill their duty before the German revolutionists, therewith make a decisive step towards breaking the criminal conspiracies against the Russian revolution, the conspiracy of international imperialism.

Only the immediate movement of the Baltic fleet, of the Finland troops, of Reval and Kronstadt against the Kornilov troops near Petersburg is capable of saving the Russian and the world revolution. Such movement has ninety-nine chances out of a hundred to bring about within a few days the surrender of one unit of the Cossack troops, the complete debacle of another unit, the overthrow of Kerensky, since the workers and the soldiers of both capitals will support such a movement.

Delay is equal to death.

The slogan, All Power to the Soviets! is a slogan of uprising. Whoever uses this slogan without meaning that, without considering that, let him blame himself.

We must understand to treat an uprising as an art,—on this I insisted during the Democratic Conference, on this I insist now, because this is what Marxism teaches us, this is what the present situation in Russia and in the whole world teaches us.

It is not a question of voting, of attracting the "left Socialist Revolutionaries," of adding provincial Soviets, of having their congress. It is a question of an uprising which can and must be decided by Petersburg, Moscow, Helsingfors, Kronstadt, Vyborg and Reval. Near Petersburg and in Petersburg,—this is where this uprising can and must be decided and completed as earnestly as possible, with as much preparation as possible, as quickly as possible, as energetically as possible.

The fleet, Kronstadt, Vyborg, Reval, can and must move against Petersburg, crush the Kornilov regiments, arouse both capitals, start a mass agitation for power that immediately gives the land to the peasants and immediately offers peace, overthrow Kerensky's government, create that power.

Delay is equal to death.

N. LENIN.

## Greetings to the Workers and Peasants of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

Abramovich, Morris  
Anderson, Ed.  
Adehman, A.  
Andruszkong, P.  
Abatto, E.  
Ashner, Jos.  
Auduge, Louis  
Blives, Abe  
Baskind, L.  
Bodak, Fendur  
Bodak, Mary  
Berg, Ed.  
Bodatt, Doch  
Booth, J. R.  
Bozzini, J.  
Beck, I.  
Bjornson, G.  
Berkowitz, L.  
Bouras  
Bulatkin, John  
Bukenberg  
Brigader, Arved  
Brigader, Augusta  
Baner, C.  
Babrierer, John  
Baker, Ant.  
Baldrian, Robt.  
Chrisloff, Michael  
Carr, Joseph  
C. T.  
Christodoulou, J.  
Camera, A.  
Cohen, H.  
Clausen, H.

Canali, H.  
Duga, H.  
Dujmovich, Joe B.  
Dachhoff, V.  
Dehon, Filicien  
Degruon, Henry  
Defferes, J.  
Daniejko, N.  
Devaytkin, B.  
Dinkin, H.  
Dobkin, F.  
DeLaSoreas, P.  
Diminick, Dave  
Eisrig, M.  
Eisenstadt, S.  
Evanoff, R.  
Ellis, John  
Eberhardt, J.  
Epstein, N.  
Etkin, P.  
Fradis, F.  
Fingeret, Chas.  
Feinerg, S.  
Fillez, Gee.  
Filatoff, M.  
Field, Edward K.  
Focion, A.  
Faros, J.  
Filatoff, G.  
Froehlich, Jos.  
Friedman, L.  
Fortoul, Julio  
Fortoul, Mariano  
Feingold, George  
Golfman, R.

Gammeman, Rebecca  
Grabwit, Yuris  
Goldstein, H.  
Georgeff, S.  
Gutierrez, F.  
Gorun, J.  
Grover, Carl  
Godart, F., Jr.  
Godart, F., Sr.  
Glustrom, I.  
Gibbs, C.  
Grivas, E.  
Gruber, A.  
Gribner, E.  
Gold, M.  
Goepberg  
Gordon  
Greden  
Hein, Rae  
Hoodkin, Edith  
Hoodkin, Ruth  
Hoodkin, Sophie  
Hammond, Maiz  
Heino, David  
Hyrake, A.  
Halonen, A.  
Heikkila, Rich.  
Hanton, Nick  
Huttunen, Oscar  
Heyden  
Hantzsch, C.  
Hagan, Max  
Haslbeck, L.

Halperin, J.  
Heilbrum, F. E.  
Johnpaul, Eva  
Jones, James R.  
Justen  
J. G.  
Jug, George  
Jacovicic, M.  
Judd, H.  
Kline, Wm.  
Kangas, Tynne  
Killoran, Walter  
Karadgrea, James  
Kalar, Joseph  
Kapec, J.  
Keanu, Jennie  
K. A.  
Kordoglon, E.  
Kamer, B.  
Kariolomos, S.  
Kariolomos, H.  
Kordoglon, B.  
Kaspszak, S. J.  
Kaspszak, J.  
Kouchakowsky, P.  
Konchakowsky, K.  
Kaplan, H.  
Kolesenko, P.  
Kramer, Ed.  
Kates, Melvin  
Levi, H.  
Lipkin, A.  
Lederman, P.  
Landerman, Morris L.  
Landerman, Ray  
Landerman, Hilda

Landerman, Edgar  
Lybeck, T.  
Lerich, Tony  
Louko, Herman  
Lagelbauer, Fred  
Lifshutz, Nahum  
Lifshutz, Frieda  
Lakti, Onni  
Lehtavoaca, Joel  
Leff, Sarah  
Lifshutz, Vera Trotsky  
Lasmondi, Irene  
Lasmondi, Theresa  
Lasmondi, Pauline  
Lasmondi, Margaret  
Lefkowitz, M.  
Lipschitz, S.  
Lipschitz, I.  
Laguntchik, P.  
Laguntchik, B.  
Lipschitz, S.  
Lipschitz, P.  
L. H.  
Lapko, T.  
Lampathakis, M.  
Lasaroff, S.  
Lakafberger, M.  
Lacker, R.  
Levi, H.  
Leibman, S.  
Moses, Gertrude  
Merisalo, T.  
Marttila, Hilda  
Marttila, Wm.

Makedonsky, George  
Michaelich, Elia  
Marinoff, Totu  
Merlin, Morris  
Miller, J.  
Mereiz, Jules  
Manolakis, K.  
Macuk, M.  
Marshak, Ella  
Marshak, David  
Marshak, Reuben  
Mussel, L.  
Manicardi, Gallico  
Mellina, G.  
Milliken, Darcy  
Martin, E. M.  
Monek, Joe  
Muller, C.  
M. M.  
Musil, Charles  
Manga, Musil  
Martinez, Luis  
Neal, Daro  
N. N.  
Niemyppkin, R.  
Nehrkorn, B.  
Noel, A.  
Olin, Axel  
Olchowsky, E. J.  
Parks, C. A.  
Pesola, Richard  
Pirinsky, George  
Peneff, George  
Pronier, Leon  
Phillips, M.

Petrynich, T.  
Podlis, O.  
Podolsky, V.  
Potowsky, M.  
Pfeffer, I.  
Porter, Anna  
Parsin, Helen  
Petterson  
Porsch, K.  
Pfingshl, J.  
Pisces, G.  
Pilut, Mrs. F.  
Radefsky, M. S.  
Rukavina, J.  
Renta, Frank  
Ruden, I.  
Rosen, S.  
Raginsky, M.  
Riedl, Casper  
Rappaport, David  
Roedel, Ch.  
Ruben  
Robins, B.  
Sweetinsky, Betty  
Smolensky, S.  
Shlogman, Gussie  
Sacks, Sadie  
Scholly, John  
Suvoenen, M.  
Santie, Alex  
Santie, Tom  
Segall, Joseph  
Spilberg, I.  
Snegor  
Sabot, John

Swerdin, Dora  
Suarez, G.  
Smithloff, B.  
Sidos, J.  
Swerdin, Samuel  
Sherlock, Wanda  
Steubarth, E.  
Simon, W.  
Sigel, H.  
Swabeck, A.  
Shaffer, J.  
Shaffer, L.  
Sunshine, G.  
Sunshine, S.  
Sechtman, F.  
Sunshine, Sadie  
Semenuk, F.  
Schuctor, M.  
Shes, Harry  
Shoyet, S.  
Schwartz, C.  
Schneider, A.  
Schmidt, H.  
Schneider, E.  
Tell, S.  
Talles, Frank  
Tomlanovic, Paul  
Tomlanovic, Elsie  
Trotsky, Lisa  
Toschiuk, Lazar  
Tauvergue, Jules  
Tomjanovich, Matt  
Varsaw, Nick  
Varga, J. S.  
Vermelain, Louis

Varovich, T.  
Vergulis, E.  
Van Palten, B.  
Wolfe, Esther  
Wainio, Violet  
Winsberg, George

Wufamiemi, O.  
Wardikka, Joanas  
Wolinsky, A.  
Wolf, H.  
Woolhandler, J.  
Wilka, P.

Ward, N.  
Wolf, Jos.  
Yager, A.  
Yessne, A.  
Zaslarsky  
Ziebel, S.

### GREETINGS

from

### INTERNATIONAL BRANCH

No. 1 D

on the occasion

of the

Tenth Anniversary

of the

Russian Revolution.

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on the Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution

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## COLORADO MINERS STORM BRIDGE HELD BY GUNMEN

### "Era of Capitalism's Downfall Has Come" -- Stalin

#### DECLARES NOVEMBER REVOLUTION A DEATH BLOW TO WORLD CAPITALISM

Communist Party Leader Describes Achievements of Soviet Union in Pravda Article

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—The international character of the November revolution is stressed by Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., in a leading article published in Pravda, official organ of the Party.

Declaring that the November revolution had dealt a death blow at world capitalism from which it cannot recover, Stalin says: "The era of the stabilization of capitalism is past and the legend of the steadfastness of the bourgeois order has been exploded. The era of the downfall of capitalism has come."

#### WORKERS FLOCK TO COMMUNIST PARTY IN USSR

Membership Drive Urged by Central Committee

(Special Cable to Daily Worker). MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—The necessity of drawing working men and women into the Communist Party in connection with the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution is pointed out in a resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party.

The resolution declares that the Central Committee has been receiving reports of a strong desire on the part of large bodies of workers to join the Communist Party on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary.

Approve Local Resolutions. The desire to join the Party on the part of large numbers of formerly non-partisan is a very important both because it increases the ties of the Party with the working class and because it enhances the leading role of the working class in all of the work of Socialist construction, the resolution points out.

The Central Committee resolved to approve the propositions of numerous local Party branches regarding the necessity of drawing into the Party working men and women on the occasion of the celebration of the November Revolution, declaring at the same time that attention should be mainly directed to accepting active working men and women as Party members.

Issue Slogan. The slogan for the broad acceptance of working men and women into the Party, the resolution declares, must be—"All advanced working men and women—join Lenin's Party, rally to the banner of struggle for the full victory of the November Revolution and Socialism."

Workers' clubs in the city districts of Moscow are central points in the celebration of the November revolution in this city. Processions are being organized here and special exhibitions illustrating the ten years of Soviet achievements are being organized in "Lenin Red Corners."

#### Workers' Delegates to Watch Picked Soviet Troops Parade Today

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—Workers, peasants, artists, scientists and writers, delegates from countries throughout the world will witness the parade of twenty thousand picked Soviet troops in the Red Square tomorrow in honor of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution.

Today's ceremonies featured by the opening of a huge telegraph building and the eight-story building that will house the local offices of the Izvestia.

The Ural worker Nikandrov, who will impersonate Lenin in the great film "Red October" which will be shown at theatres and workers' clubs on Tuesday, and who is in great demand for other pictures, declined to accept more than \$100 a month, stipulating only that a small sum of money be given to the workers' club of the factory where he formerly worked.

blow at world capitalism from which it cannot recover, Stalin says: "The era of the stabilization of capitalism is past and the legend of the steadfastness of the bourgeois order has been exploded. The era of the downfall of capitalism has come."

The text of the article follows in full: The November Revolution is not only a revolution on a "national scale." It is above all an international revolution on a world scale for it indicates a radical change in the world history of mankind, veering from the old capitalist order to the new socialist order.

Ends Exploitation. The November Revolution differs in principle from all revolutions of the past. It sets itself the task of not substituting one form of exploitation by another group of exploiters, it aims at the abolition of all exploitation of man by man, of all sundry groups of exploiters, at the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship, by placing power in the hands of the most revolutionary of all hitherto existing oppressed classes, at the organization of a new socialist society which knows no classes.

That is why the victory of the November Revolution indicates a radical change in the history of mankind. This is also the root of the profound sympathy which the oppressed classes of all countries harbor for the November Revolution, seeing in it guarantee of their own liberation.

Breach in World Imperialism. There is a series of fundamental questions in respect of which the effect of the November Revolution on revolutionary development throughout the world makes itself felt.

The revolution is remarkable first and foremost because it has made a breach in the front of world imperialism, because it has overthrown the imperialist bourgeoisie in one of the biggest capitalist countries, placing power into the hands of the socialist proletariat.

The class of wage slaves oppressed, persecuted and exploited has risen for the first time in the history of mankind to the position of the ruling class, infecting by its example the proletariat of all countries. It is not from the landlords and the capitalists the instruments and means of production and made them public property, setting up thereby socialist ownership against bourgeois ownership. By doing this it exposed the capitalist lie that bourgeois ownership is inviolable, sacred and eternal. It deprived the bourgeoisie of power and political rights; it destroyed the bourgeois state apparatus and handed over power to the proletarian democracy.

Lafargue was right when he said as far back as 1887 that the day after the revolution "all former capitalists will be deprived of the franchise."

Exposes Social Democracy. The November Revolution exposed the social democratic lie that a peaceful transition towards socialism is possible thru bourgeois parliamentarism. The November Revolution did not and could not stop at this. Having destroyed the old bourgeois order, it began to build the new socialist order.

The ten years since the November Revolution have been ten years of constructive work in regard to the Communist Party, the party trade unions, the Soviets, the cooperatives, cultural organizations, transport services, industry and the Red Army. The undeniable successes which socialism has achieved in the U. S. S. R. on all fronts show clearly that the proletariat can successfully govern the country without (and in opposition to) the bourgeoisie, successfully build up industry without (and in opposition to) bourgeois control, successfully handle the entire national

(Continued on Page Two)

#### MEETING OF STRIKING COAL MINERS AT LUDLOW



Rousing meetings are held thruout the coal fields of Colorado, where the miners are striking, in the face of threats of military violence against them. This picture was taken of a meeting in historic Ludlow where in the last strike Rockefeller's gunmen burned a strikers' tent colony and slaughtered men, women and children.

#### Trade Union Educational League Hails Seven-Hour Day in the Soviet Union

The Trade Union Educational League of America, thru its secretary, Wm. Z. Foster, has sent to the Red International of Labor Unions' headquarters in Moscow, the following telegram:

"The T. U. E. L. joins with the conscious elements of the world proletariat in congratulating the Russian workers on the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. Establishment of the seven-hour day, following their economic and political victories, will be a tremendous stimulation to the revolutionary movement everywhere. The Soviet Union is an inspiration and leader of the world's workers."

#### ARRANGE MEETING FOR DEFENSE OF 2 ANTI-FASCISTS

Plans for a powerful protest campaign have been perfected for the defense of Colosimo Greco and Donato Carillo, anti-fascists, who are being held in the Bronx County Jail charged with the murder of two fascists according to a statement issued last night by Filippo Greco, brother of one of the men and secretary of the Greco-Carillo Defense League.

Many labor and fraternal organizations are coming to the aid of the imprisoned Italians, Greco stated, the first to volunteer support being the International Labor Defense. Greco said his defense committee was non-political in character.

To Hold Meeting. Sunday, November 27, a mass protest meeting will be held at the Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue. The speakers will be Carlo Tresca, editor of the Il Martello, Rose Baron late of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER, William Weinstein, of the Workers Party, James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, and others.

Evasion By McGeehan. Greco said, "Since we started defense activities to help our framed-up comrades we have charged that the fascist elements in New York were directly behind the district attorney's office in 'making' this case."

Rose Baron said last night that the International Labor Defense existed for the purpose of aiding and defending prisoners who are victims of class justice. "We are convinced that Greco and Carillo are in jail today because of their labor activities and because they are members of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America," she continued. "The reactionary Fascist government in Italy has sworn that two anti-fascists must die for the killing of Carli and Amoroso, irrespective of whether the suspects are guilty or not."

The International Labor Defense has undertaken to care for the families of the imprisoned men.

#### THOUSANDS CHEER ANNIVERSARY OF "RED" REVOLUTION

3 Mass Meetings Hear Speakers, Music

Thousands of working men and women celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution at huge mass meetings under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party in Yorkville, Brooklyn and Harlem yesterday.

Hundreds more were turned away because of lack of seats and standing room.

The three large meetings of the day were at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., and Arcadia Hall, Broadway and Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Hundreds at the three meetings also signed special parchment greetings for delivery by messenger to the workers of Moscow.

William Z. Foster, speaking at Arcadia Hall, voiced a warning to the workers of the United States that the powerful imperialist powers of Europe were watching for a favorable opportunity for a military offensive against the Soviet Union. The workers of this country and European nations must stand shoulder to shoulder

(Continued on Page Two)

#### HIT FASCIST IMPERIALISM

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—Italian encroachment in Albania is being continued in spite of all protests, the Viennese press states. The occupation of Albania is the object of Italy's Adriatic policy, one paper suggests.

By JOHN THOMPSON. A story to the effect that Morris Hillquit, wealthy lawyer-leader of the socialist party, locked out his union office workers by cable from Europe without explanation is now going the rounds of places where workers congregate.

For obvious reasons an attempt was made to cloud the case in secrecy. Miss Genevieve Marsh and three other members of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union were employed by Mr. Hillquit at his office at 19 W. 44th St. Mr. Hillquit's home is in the aristocratic upper West Side section at 214 Riverside Drive.

All Union Workers. Some of the Hillquit office staff have worked for him as long as three or four years. All have been employed for more than a year. Miss Marsh is a vice-president of the union. The other employees are rank and file union members in good standing.

While Mr. Hillquit was in Europe recently, supposedly attending an international conference of European socialists, his daughter became involved in a quarrel or series of quarrels with her father's office workers, according to the union version of the case.

Was S. P. Candidate. Miss Hillquit was a socialist party

#### Mussolini Gives Gold to Austrians to Inspire a Fascist Coup d'Etat

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Mussolini is secretly supplying fascist groups in Austria with gold and munitions in an effort to obtain control of the country. This is the charge made by Dr. Gustav Stolper, editor of "Der Deutsche Volkswirt," a financial weekly.

Evidence of this fact is cited in the current issue of the periodical, "Der Arbeiter," which is one of the prime motives for fascist domination of Austria would be privilege of sending troops thru Austria to invade Jugoslavia from the north in the event of war between Italy and the Serbs.

#### Relief Meetings for Colorado Strikers to Be Held in New York

A series of meetings to urge support any relief for the striking Colorado miners is planned by the industrial district council of the I. W. W., the council announced yesterday. A total of \$110.12 was collected at the first of such mass meetings at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., Saturday night. Speakers were William F. Dunne, Richard Brazier, Charles Cline, A. P. Ward and Jose Cresco. John J. Walsh was chairman. The speakers reported that relief money in the future would be sent by way of Butte, Mont., since frequent arrests in the strike zone have made it possible for the authorities to hold up the delivery of mail to members of the strike committee.

#### There Was Almost a Picket Line at Hillquit's Office When His Employees Were Fired By Cable

candidate for the state legislature in 1926. She is also a member of the office workers' union and a salaried employee in her father's office. In her dual capacity as Mr. Hillquit's daughter and employee she is reported to have carried on her office tasks with a watchful and "supervisory" air.

Resentment among her fellow-workers resulted from her methods and manner, according to union spokesmen. The quarrel grew. She appears to have been opposed by the other union workers. A radio message from her to Mr. Hillquit in Europe is said to have followed.

Staff Is Discharged. And the result of this message was that a cable in reply from Europe carried instructions to one of Mr. Hillquit's legal associates to discharge the whole office staff, the union office reports. It was all after the manner of the late James Gordon Bennett of the old New York World.

Mr. Hillquit a few days ago after his return to New York denied he had discharged his office force by cable or had received any information that his law office was full of trouble. Mr. Hillquit's legal assistant, however, said he had acted on instructions from Mr. Hillquit in giving the workers two weeks' notice, according to the union. The discharged employees re-

(Continued on Page Five)

#### COMPANY OFFICIALS, GUARDS AND SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES RIDE HORSES OVER WOMEN PICKETS AT BERWIND

Three Hundred Strikers Hold Mass Meeting in Forbidden Canon; Many Arrested

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 6.—Storming a bridge held by armed sheriff's deputies and company gunmen, charging up Berwind canon at daybreak, and holding a mass meeting to call out on strike any still working in the coal mines of this vicinity and to prevent strike-breaking by imported men, was the feat performed by three hundred miner pickets Saturday morning.

Fifteen cars of strikers from Fremont had come to Walsenburg after a mass meeting, and combined with another caravan of cars a movement started to Berwind canon, where Sheriff Marty was posted with a strong force of deputies. A midnight mass meeting was held, then fifty cars and three hundred pickets approached the canon at daybreak.

Wave Guns. The sheriff, with two dozen gunmen and company officials refused to let them cross a bridge and proceed, and threatened them with clubs and guns. However, the strikers rushed across the bridge and went on up the canon for a mile, singing "Solidarity Forever" as they marched. They held a mass meeting at the top.

The discomfited sheriff rallied more deputies and company thugs and attacked the meeting. He arrested the flag carrier, the chairman of the meeting, and eight speakers as fast as they took the platform.

#### U. S. TROOPSHIP ABOUT TO CARRY BURNS SPY AWAY

Subpoenaed "Dick" Hiding in Marine Uniform

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—The detective using the name of Douglas S. "Cetchim," an assistant manager of the Wm. J. Burns detective agency in Washington, has been caught at Hampton Roads, ready to sail in a marine's uniform aboard a government troopship for the Philippines. He was subpoenaed a week ago to appear before the grand jury to testify about the bribery of the jury in the Fall-Sinclair oil graft trial.

"Cetchim" is known to have boasted that he would be "fixed for life" if he could get out of the country without having to tell the grand jury anything about who hired him to help place the sixteen Burns spies on the trail of the jurors in the Teapot Dome trial, declared a mistrial by Judge Siddons, partly "because of the publicity attending the use of detectives to shadow jurymen."

Hunting "Easy" Jurors. Further reports made by the Burns sleuths to their "client," whom the assistant district attorney has charged is none other than Harry F. Sinclair himself, of the fraudulent Teapot Dome oil lease, were made public today. They indicate more or less what the Burns men were looking for. They are replete with comments on the financial condition of the jurors, and they give information that might lead to pressure being brought on

(Continued on Page Five)

#### Three Cloakmakers Out of Jail; Expect Two More Out Soon

Three cloakmakers were released from Harts Island jail Saturday and another is scheduled for release this morning, the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers union announced last night. The fifth of those originally slated for freedom will not be out for several days.

Those released are Harry Feldman, Paul Kalidman and Samuel Grossman. M. Bernstein who is to be released this morning will be immediately rearrested on an indictment instigated by the right wing, the Joint Board charges. Arthur Zinn, who is expected to be out in several days, will also be rearrested, the statement says.

During the entire nine months the workers have been in jail their families have been supported by the Joint Board. At the same time the right wing leaders done their utmost to keep them in jail, the Joint Board statement adds. When the right wingers realized the prisoners were going to be released they took a more benevolent attitude, the statement concludes.

NO ARMISTICE PARADE COLOGNE, Nov. 6.—For the first time since the British army entered Germany there will be no ceremonial parade in the British occupied area on Armistice Day.

#### Traction Workers to Wait for Green's O.K. on Fighting Bosses

There was a lull in the traction fight over the week-end due largely to the decision of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Employees organizers, William Coleman and Patrick J. Shea, to await the coming of President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

President Mahon of the Amalgamated left town for Detroit and is not expected back before Wednesday for the council of war that is to map out the line of battle on the injunction hearing Nov. 11.

It was stated the A. F. of L. counsel would ask for a postponement of the hearing and that other attorneys would be engaged as U. S. Senator "Bob" Wagner wanted to withdraw from the case owing to pressure of political work in Washington.

At Amalgamated headquarters it was said that large numbers of men from the subway and elevated lines were joining the union.

Clarence D. Chamberlain has issued a call for a conference of trans-Atlantic fliers to work out some method to secure better weather charts than the U. S. Weather Bureau provides.



## Company Officials and Sheriff Attack Strikers

(Continued from Page One)  
Kitt, I. W. W. publicity director, is held in the Trinidad jail, his arrest following a mass meeting at which the strikers voted to continue picketing. Roger Franceson, national I. W. W. head, branded as false statements attributed to him by Denver papers that he urged picketing be stopped.

Shortage of coal due to the strike has forced the C. F. & I. Co.'s steel mills at Pueblo to shut down important units. Strike spirit is also being shown by steel workers at the mills where a company union modeled after the coal mine company unions functions.

### Drive For Relief

At Lafayette, in the northern field, the strikers have outlined the only conditions under which they will return to work. These include: granting of the Jacksonville scale, recognition of check men elected by the workers; the 8-hour day; promise of no discrimination against the strikers or in enforcement of state mine laws; agreement that all wage disputes be settled by the rank and file through a state executive board. Enthusiastic meetings at which the miners reiterate their stand that they will not return to work until their demands are granted are being held in all sections.

Despite attempts of company gunmen to incite disorders by threats and insults there have been no clashes. Strike leaders are in control of the situation and have issued orders that there be no violence.

The I. W. W., aided by various workers' organizations, is conducting a drive for food and relief funds to aid strikers' families. Food kitchens have been opened in the mine camps.

### No Federal Mediation

WASHINGTON, (FP) Nov. 6.—Hugh Kirwan, chief of the conciliation division in the U. S. Department of Labor, is authority for the statement that no request for the services of the federal conciliator now in the Colorado coal strike zone has been made, either by the I. W. W., the miners as individuals, the coal operators or the state officials. Hence the federal agent has done nothing more than watch the development of the conflict and report to Washington.

Federal intervention to the extent of seeking to bring the strikers into conference with the mine operators, will start whenever any interested party asks for it, Kirwan declared. But Colorado has a state law requiring delay of strikes pending a 30-day attempt by the state officials to prevent a break. The existence of this law is held by Colorado officials to remove the necessity for federal conciliation so long as state conciliators are supposed to be on duty.

## NEW MASSES



Articles and stories by people who have lived in Russia, who know what has been going on, and who tell all about it in November issue of NEW MASSES.

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## COLORADO

(The Negro miners have joined the coal strike.—News Item.)

From pits beneath the ground they come  
And fling their tools to earth,  
Their blood throbs like a battle drum,  
Their faces know not mirth.

Shoulder to shoulder now they stand,  
The black man and the white.  
Each grasps the other by the hand  
And pledges each to fight.

"No more shall slavery be ours!"  
This is the black man's shout,  
"Nor shall we bow beneath their powers,  
Nor cringe in fear and doubt!"

"Hail Comrades!" is the white man's cry,  
"Together we are strong;  
What though by force and laws they try  
To crush our mighty throng!"

And so they stand with noble front,  
The white man and the black,  
Against the struggle's fiercest brunt,  
Nor falter, nor turn back!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

## 20,000 WITHOUT HOMES AS FLOOD HITS 3 STATES

### No State or U. S. Aid in Stricken Area

MONTEPELIER, Vt.—Over 20,000 people are estimated to be without homes in this state, Massachusetts and the Hudson Valley of New York, and over 100 are reported dead as a result of one of the greatest flood disasters in many years. Especially severe has been the loss of life and homelessness in Barre, Waterbury, Bolton, Richmond and neighboring towns in this region.

Communication is cut off entirely from a number of towns. Fear of a food panic is gripping thousands of people, particularly those in the industrial cities or towns in which the flood caused the greatest havoc.

Great Misery.  
Destitution is especially great below Montpelier, in the Winooski River Valley to Burlington, where there has been a loss of life of about fifty as the waters overwhelmed farming communities. Weakened dams as reservoirs, near Rutland, Vt., where several thousand persons fled from their homes in panic, added to the menace.

Over 10,000 persons were driven from their homes in Springfield, Mass., as a result of the inundation. Property loss in that state is estimated anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$35,000,000, while the New England loss is placed at more than \$50,000,000.

Workers Drowned.  
Reports of a pitiful tragedy came from West Bolton, about eighteen miles from here. The raging waters coming from the Winooski River carried away a shack in which 20 construction workers had taken refuge. All but one of the workers were drowned.

A milk famine is especially feared in the larger cities, including Boston, where the supply has dwindled to about 20 per cent of normal requirements.

Need Food, Army Sends Planes.  
Five planes, three of them amphibians, one from West Point, N. Y., have been ordered by Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commanding the First Corps Area, to survey duty over the flooded areas.

The Red Cross is making its usual routine efforts to provide relief but no adequate state or federal provisions have as yet been made for the thousands of homeless and hungry caused by the flood.

### Federal Workers Want Retirement Annuity

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. (FP).—Federal employers' organizations, in a conference in Washington, have planned their fight before Congress this winter to secure a \$1,200 retirement annuity—they refuse to call it a pension when they contribute the money, almost entirely, from their own wages.

Sen. Dale of Vermont, active on the Senate committee dealing with civil service legislation, promised the meeting that he would do all he could to help them.

Seven years ago Congress started the retirement fund, and fixed the scale of contributions from the employees. Federal experts estimated that in 10 years the fund would have to be replenished from the federal treasury. Instead, the fund grew by \$17,000,000 last year, and now totals \$87,000,000.

The conference represented 300,000 men and women in the postal, navy and various other branches of federal service.

### DIVORCES INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Divorces in America are increasing more than two and a half times as fast as marriages, the Commerce Department announced today after a nationwide survey.

## Thousands Cheer the Tenth Anniversary

(Continued from Page One)  
on the side of the Russian workers and peasants against preparations for any such attack, he said. The armed workers of Russia will be able to protect their revolution and the things they have built up in the ground in the 10 years since 1917, he continued.

Douglas Walker, representing Negro workers, was cheered at the Central Opera House.

"I bring the greetings of the oppressed Negro workers," he said. Praising the results and intentions of the Russian revolution, from the point of view of the working class Negro, he said the revolution was "to make the world safe for the worker." Speakers at the New Star Casino included Foster, Rebecca Grecht and Schachno Epstein. Alexander Trachtenberg was chairman. The Freiheit mandolin orchestra played.

Other speakers at Arcadia Hall were M. J. Olgin and Sam Don. John J. Ballam was chairman. The Lithuanian Chorus and the Lithuanian Mandolin Orchestra sang and played. Music was an important feature of all three meetings. The audience joined in much of the singing.

"The Russian workers built up their workers' republic with their bare hands," Ben Lifshitz, speaking at the Central Opera House, said. He was followed at the Central Opera House by Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Herbert Zam and a representative of the Young Pioneers. William W. Weinstein was chairman.

All the speakers described many phases of the rapid advances made in social life, industry, agriculture and art in the Soviet Union under the direction of the Soviets and the guidance of the Russian Communist Party.

### Metal Trades Unionists Demand Pay Raise, Not Wage Cut in Navy Yards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. (FP).—Hearing of pleas by spokesmen for 40,000 workers in the government navy yards for a substantial increase in pay, was concluded Nov. 4 by the General Wage Board of Review for the Navy Department, sitting in Washington. General officers of the various metal trades unions and of the Federation of Federal Employees presented the arguments on behalf of the employees.

Recommendations from the wage boards at the several yards, in the process of this annual readjustment of wages, called for a slight increase in pay for most groups. The Brooklyn yard's report, however, recommended a cut of 7 cents an hour for a large group of workers.

Pleas for a considerable increase in rates of pay were founded on the fact that navy yard workers are in most classes highly skilled, and in certain classes of employment their skill is necessary far above that of mechanics in railroad shops or other private shops on which the naval officials had prepared comparative wage data. Again, in private employment there is much payment of bonuses, double-paid overtime, distribution of stock dividends, etc., which goes with a nominally low rate of hourly pay. In navy yard service the basic hourly rate is the only pay the workers receive. Hence it must be higher than the basic pay outside, to provide an equal income.

### 5-DAY WEEK AS ENERGY SAVER

"The five-day week, I believe, rightfully belongs among the 'humanitarian' considerations—and it should therefore be viewed from the standpoint of human economy—and as eliminating waste of human energy and conserving the workers' endurance."—Elizabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer National Trade Union League, in the New York league's bulletin.

### MAY VOID DETROIT VOTE

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—The corporation counsel, or city attorney of Detroit has announced that the action of the city clerk in tracing down some of the 1,500 reported fraudulent registrations and securing a ninety day sentence for one "repeater" is illegal, and will void the election. He threatens an injunction against the city clerk unless he stops interfering with the process of registration.

# Declares November Revolution a Death Blow to Capitalism

(Continued from Page One)

economy without (and in opposition to) the bourgeoisie, and successfully build up socialism in spite of a capitalist environment.

### Reformist-Imperialist Coalition.

The old "theory" that the exploited cannot do without the exploiters is at present the cornerstone of the political "philosophy" of the social-democracy, particularly the social-democratic policy of a coalition with the imperialist bourgeoisie.

This "theory" which has developed into a fetish constitutes now one of the most serious barriers in the way of the revolutionization of the proletariat of the capitalist countries. One of the most important results of the November Revolution is the fact that it has dealt a death blow to this lying theory.

Such well-known facts as the growth of Communism in capitalist countries, the growth of sympathy in the ranks of the proletariat of all countries for the working class of the U. S. S. R., and the flocking of workers' delegations to the Soviet Union are an unmistakable sign that the seed scattered by the November Revolution is already beginning to bear fruit.

### Colonial Revolution.

The November Revolution undermined imperialism not only in the centers of its domination, not only in the "mother countries." It also dealt a blow at the periphery of imperialism by undermining imperialism in colonial countries.

The overthrow of the landlords and capitalists by the November Revolution shattered the shackles of colonial oppression and freed from it without exception all of the oppressed peoples of an enormous empire. The proletariat cannot accomplish its own liberation without liberating the oppressed peoples.

The November Revolution carried out in the U. S. S. R. these national colonial revolutions not under the banner of national unity and international collisions but under the banner of mutual confidence and fraternal rapprochement between the workers and peasants of the various nationalities of the U. S. S. R.

### Frees Oppressed Peoples.

That is why peoples which hitherto have been pariahs and slaves have for the first time in the history of mankind risen to the position of truly free and truly equal peoples, infecting by their example the oppressed peoples of the whole world. It means that the revolution ushered in a new epoch, an epoch of colonial revolutions carried out in oppressed countries of the world in conjunction with the proletariat and under its leadership.

One of the most important results of the November Revolution is the fact that it has shown in practice that liberated non-European peoples, drawn into the channel of Soviet development, are well able to promote truly advanced culture and truly advanced civilization just as European peoples.

### Era of Revolution Arrived.

The November Revolution demonstrated the possibility and expediency of proletarian international method with regard to the liberation of oppressed peoples as the only correct method by demonstrating the possibility and expediency of a fraternal union between the workers and peasants of utterly different nationalities on the basis of freedom and internationalism. The era of undisturbed exploitation and oppression of colonies and dependencies is past. The era of liberating revolutions in colonies and dependencies, the era of the awakening of the proletariat of these countries, the era of its hegemony in revolution has come.

### Undermines Imperialism.

The November Revolution not only undermined imperialism, it also created in the form of the first proletarian dictatorship a powerful center of the world revolutionary movement open to all, such as it never had before, a center around which it can now gather its forces and organize a united revolutionary front of proletarians and oppressed peoples of all countries against imperialism.

This means above all that the November Revolution dealt a death blow to world capitalism from which it cannot recover. That is why capitalism will never regain its pre-revolutionary "equilibrium" and "stability."

This means that the November Revolution has raised to a certain level the strength and the fighting capacity of the oppressed classes throughout the world, compelling the ruling classes to reckon with them as a new important factor.

### World Revolutionary Forum.

While formerly there was no universal open forum from which one could demonstrate and formulate the aims and aspirations of the oppressed classes, such a forum exists now in the person of the first proletarian dictatorship. The destruction of this forum would for a long time to come plunge social-political life in the "advanced countries" into dark reaction. The fact alone that the "Bolshevik state" exists is enough to restrain the black forces of reaction by making it easier for the oppressed classes to struggle for their emancipation. This of course explains the fierce hatred of the exploiters of all countries for the Bolsheviks.

### Capitalist Downfall Inevitable.

Just as Paris was formerly the re-

## RED TRADE UNION APPEAL FOR USSR DEFENSE ISSUED

### Hit Reformists in Tenth Anniversary Statement

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—In a special appeal issued to workers of all countries on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution, the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Trade Unions declares that the reason why the November revolution is vilified by world capitalism is that the revolution proved that private property is neither sacred nor inviolable.

The international reformist leadership, the appeal continues, also vilifies the revolution for proving the practice and theory of international reformism absolutely bankrupt. That is why the reformist leadership of socialist parties and reformist trade unions persecute those members who wish to see what is going on in the territory formerly ruled by the czar and to see for themselves what the Soviet Union is really doing, the appeal states.

### Defend the Soviet Union!

In conclusion the appeal states, "Workers of all countries, learn from the living example of the November revolution how to fight and conquer your class enemies! Surround the Soviet Union with a wall of sympathy and support and remember that international imperialism is preparing an attack against the U. S. S. R. in an effort to destroy the first workers' republic."

"In spite of the intrigues of the world bourgeoisie and the slanders of international reformism, all honest workers will be on the side of the working class of the Soviet Union, these historical days of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution."

fuge and school for the revolutionary representatives of the rising bourgeoisie, Moscow is now the refuge and school for the revolutionary representatives of the rising proletariat.

The hatred for the Jacobins did not save feudalism from its downfall. Can anyone really imagine that hatred for the Bolsheviks can save capitalism from its inevitable downfall?

The era of the "stabilization" of capitalism is past and the legend of the steadfastness of the bourgeois order has been exploded. The era of the downfall of capitalism has come.

### Revolution in Ideology.

The November Revolution was not only a revolution in the sphere of economic and social-political relations. It also constitutes a revolution in the minds and ideology of the working class. The November Revolution was born and bred under the banner of Marxism—the banner of the proletarian dictatorship; the banner of Leninism which is Marxism in epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution. It therefore heralds the victory of Marxism over reformism, of Leninism over social-democracy, the victory of the Third over the second international.

Formerly, prior to the victory of the proletarian dictatorship, social-democracy could parade under the banner of Marxism without openly denying the idea of the proletarian dictatorship, without doing anything to accelerate the realization of this idea; for the attitude of the social-democrats did not constitute any danger to capitalism.

Social-Democrats Discredited.  
At present after the victory of the proletarian dictatorship, when it becomes clear to everyone whether Marxism is leading and what its victory can mean, the social-democrats can no longer flirt with the idea of the proletarian dictatorship without endangering capitalism somewhat. Having long ago parted company with the spirit of Marxism, the social-democracy was compelled to part company also with the banner of Marxism—for it openly and unequivocally opposes the child of Marxism—the November Revolution, the first proletarian dictatorship in the world.

There is a deep gulf separating the social-democrats from Marxism. Henceforth the only representative and the bulwark of Marxism is Leninism—Communism. By dissociating the social-democracy from Marxism, the November Revolution has thrown it into the camp of the avowed defenders of capitalism against the proletarian dictatorship of the world.

When the social-democratic leaders denounce the "Soviet regime" and laud parliamentary "democracy," they want to say that they are fighting for the re-establishment of the capitalist order in the U. S. S. R., for the maintenance of capitalist slavery in "civilized" states.

### Social-Democratic Betrayal.

Now the social-democracy is the ideological support of capitalism. Lenin was a thousand times right when he said that in the civil war between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the present social-democratic

politicians will be on the side of the Versailles and against Communards."

It is impossible to put an end to capitalism without putting an end to social-democracy in the labor movement.

Therefore the era of the decline of capitalism is also an era of the decline of social-democracy in the labor movement. The era of the domination of the second international and the social-democracy in the labor movement has come to an end. The era of the domination of Leninism and the Third international has come.

## "BLACK KLAN" IS FOUNDED IN GARY BY WHITE GROUP

### Aim to Split Fight on Jim Crowism in Schools

GARY, Ind., Nov. 6.—The organization of a "black ku klux klan," fostered by the regular hooded order has just been disclosed here. Supporting their assertions by sworn affidavits, a number of local citizens, headed by S. A. Bruseaux, have provided the details of the organization.

Recent disclosures also reveal that a large number of Negro ministers were given large sums of money to meet their current expenses and were in other ways subsidized in an effort to create dissension in the ranks of the Gary Negroes.

The group was founded during the heat of the Emerson school strike, it is learned, and was given the support of old-line politicians and regular klansmen in an effort to split the solidarity of the Negroes here who were organizing to fight Jim Crowism in the local schools.

### Take in Cash.

Thousands of dollars, it is alleged, were received from the initiation fees, each applicant paying \$10 before being admitted into membership. Negroes were bullied into affiliation with the "black klan," it is declared, and were told by politicians that favors would more readily be granted to those who belonged.

## CLEVELAND CITY COUNCIL DOESN'T HELP UNEMPLOYED

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The city welfare and finance committee of the Cleveland city council has refused to meet the committee of the Cleveland unemployed council in open session.

At the meeting of the welfare committee and the committee of the unemployed council on Wednesday, one of the stormiest sessions in the history of the council took place. Manager Hopkins, who had denied the existence of any unemployment situation in the city, was repudiated by the committee, who one after the other had to admit that the situation is acute and that something must be done at once.

Sadie Van Veen, chairman of the unemployment committee, presented the situation of the unemployed after the clerk of the council read the communication of the unemployed council outlining eleven demands, such as immediate food and shelter for the unemployed, food for the school children, no eviction of the unemployed, elimination of the private employment agencies, starting of public works, placing of men in jobs thru the unemployment council, etc. Joe Judson followed up on the presentation and demanded action by the welfare-committee.

### Would Keep His Job.

City Manager Hopkins was introduced by Mr. Sulzmann, city councilman and chairman of the welfare committee, as a "ray of hope," but this "ray of hope" had but one solution for the situation and that was to return the City Manager plan of government, which would mean his retention in office.

L. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who was seated in the audience, rose and asked for the floor. (The charter of the city grants any citizen the right to speak at such meetings.)

He was "called to order" by the chairman, who tried to take the floor from him. Not heeding him, Amter continued to speak, finally declaring that "the unemployed will not be starved." A motion was made to grant Amter the floor, amid the thunderous plaudits of the 500 unemployed workers present.

Amter gave the city fathers, consisting of the so-called progressives: Marie Wing, Mr. Potter, Mr. Kennedy, and Mrs. Green, Manager Hopkins and the others, a lesson. He stated facts as returned thru questionnaires of the A. F. of L. Executive Council,

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SPEED UP NORTHERN KNITTER! AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 6 (FP).—One of the large knit underwear mills of Amsterdam, N. Y., is beating southern competition based on cheap labor by speeding up its northern workers. An official disclosed his methods to the Daily News Record, trade paper.

Knit goods workers are plentiful in Amsterdam but only the fastest, most skilled workers are taken by this plant. They are promised steady employment to stimulate greater production efforts.



# Soviet Russia After Ten Years

## Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the last instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in THE DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

The three vital demands which the United States has in the past made upon Russia as the price of recognition are: (1) Full compensation to the American owners of property in Russia confiscated as a result of the revolution, and full payment to the American holders of czarist bonds. (2) Payment to the United States government of the \$93,000,000 loaned from 1917 on, to Mr. Bakhmetiev, the Washington representative of the short-lived Kerensky government. Secretary Hughes in his note of December 21, 1923, insisted that both of these claims should be fully acknowledged by Russia in advance of any conference between the two countries, and that they could not be adjusted around the conference table. (3) Complete abstention from any propaganda designed to overthrow the government of the United States.

If we may begin with the last point first, it should be clearly realized that the Russian government, through Chicherin, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has repeatedly declared that it would not indulge in Communist propaganda in the United States, and that its legation and consular offices would be devoted solely to the conduct of official business, as they have scrupulously done in all the 24 countries that have recognized Russia.

It may be objected, however, that the Communist International would still continue to carry on its propaganda and that this organization is supported and controlled by the Russian government. The fact is that the Soviet government has no control, as a government, over the Third International, which is the central union of the Communist parties of 67 countries, although the Russian party controls the government and is dominant in the Third International. The government, as such, has no power of dictation over the 67 diverse and often disagreeing national parties or their central body.

Furthermore, the Russian government itself has scrupulously refrained, since the conclusion of the great war, from using its diplomatic service as a means of carrying on Communist propaganda. It is prepared to give definite guarantees to this effect, and there is small doubt that it will discharge any overzealous Communist who seeks to use diplomatic immunity for this purpose. In our judgment, the United States can hardly ask for any more complete assurance than this.

Nor should we be afraid of any criticism or agitation which the Communists may conduct against our economic or political system. To the extent to which our institutions are sound,

they can successfully withstand criticism. Those who wish to suppress all such criticism are thereby tacitly confessing their fear that our institutions do not have sufficient merit in themselves to command the allegiance of the American people. We have no such timorous doubts as to the fundamental worth of the democratic principle of free discussion. We are confident that any such changes as may be necessary can be brought about through peaceful democratic processes, if the propertied classes only show that regard for obedient acquiescence in the decisions of the majority which they now urge upon the working classes.

Turning to the question of compensation for American property, it is a matter of history that many respectable nations have practiced the confiscation of property without compensation and have even repudiated their debts. Thus England under Henry VIII confiscated church property, while the French Revolution seized the lands of the nobility and clergy. In the new states which were created by the world war there has been a virtual confiscation of a large part of the properties formerly owned by the landed nobility of the central empires and of the Baltic states. All these confiscatory acts are now sanctified by usage. Nor, lest we should become self-righteous, should we forget that a number of our own states repudiated their debts during the years following the panic of 1837, and that after the Civil War reconstruction period, many southern states also repudiated the bonds which had been issued during the regime of the carpetbaggers. Governments, indeed, being sovereign, have the legal right of confiscation.

Nevertheless, the responsible heads of the Russian government declared to us their willingness to make a settlement in full both for the property of Americans confiscated at the time of the revolution, and for the bonds of the former czarist government held by Americans, provided that such a settlement would not constitute a precedent compelling Russia to grant similar treatment to other countries.

The American holdings in Russia at the time of the revolution were not large, being estimated by the Soviet government at approximately \$59,000,000, and were mainly confined to such concerns as the General Electric Company, the International Harvest Company and the Singer Sewing Machine Company. The holdings of czarist securities amounted only to \$75,000,000, and these were largely in the hands of the New York Life Insurance Company. While the Soviet government is willing to pay these claims to the American holders, it can not formally acknowledge its obligation for all the debts of the czar's government.

A very important diplomatic principle is at

stake here, for Russia has already signed treaties with Germany, Italy, Belgium and other countries which bind her to give to these nations the same treatment as to confiscated property which she accords to the most favored nation. The draft treaty with England negotiated by the MacDonald government, but not finally ratified, and the proposed treaty with France contain somewhat similar provisions. Since the major portion of Russian industry was owned by citizens of these various countries, and since several billion dollars worth of the czarist bonds were held in France, for Russia to give formal diplomatic acknowledgment of the small proportion of the property and debts held by Americans would oblige her to repay these huge sums to the nationals of these other countries. This would mean giving up some of the most substantial fruits of the revolution to the very nations responsible for inflicting the severest damage by their intervention, and undoubtedly would never be acceded to by the Russian people. In our opinion, therefore, the rigid demand made by ex-Secretary Hughes for an explicit acknowledgment of these debts in advance of and as a prerequisite to the holding of a conference is an impossible condition. We believe instead that our government should be willing to enter a conference with Russia where these claims could be adjusted in a general settlement that would fully protect the interests of all American creditors without involving Russia's diplomatic relations with other nations under the most favored nation clause.

The loan of \$187,000,000 to the so-called Bakhmetiev government stands upon a somewhat different footing. Most of this money was used by Bakhmetiev after the fall in November, 1917, of the Kerensky government, which he represented in the United States. Mr. Bakhmetiev subsequently remained in Washington for several years, being recognized during this time by the state department as the official representative of the Russian government, although his government was non-existent. The major portion of these funds was used, with the knowledge of our government, to purchase military supplies for the armies of Admiral Kolchak and other counter-revolutionists, who invaded Russia and attempted to overthrow the Soviet government. It is obviously the height of unfairness for our government to insist upon collecting from the Russian government the cost of the munitions which were used in an attempt to crush it. Yet the Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Russian government expressed to us his willingness to admit even this claim, provided that he can in return file claims for the damages done to Russian property by American armies and by the munitions furnished by the United States. We

should not forget that, without any declaration of war on our part, an American army invaded Russia in 1918 and helped to kill Russian citizens and to destroy Russian property in the Archangel district. An American detachment also accompanied Kolchak's Army and, although it abstained from actual combat, it lent the moral support of America to the counter-revolutionary forces and operated railroads for their benefit. The munitions bought with money furnished by the United States were also used to damage Russian property, as those of us who have seen the depredations wrought by Kolchak's army in the Ural districts and in Siberia can testify. Russia's claim for compensation on these counts seems perfectly valid. A striking precedent in international law to support this view is furnished by the Geneva award in the Alabama case. The British government was held liable for damage caused to American shipping by the confederate battleship Alabama, which had taken to the seas from a British port with the knowledge and consent of the British government. If this claim was adjudged valid, the United States and the governments of Europe should be even more liable for damages caused in the absence of a declaration of war by their armies and by munitions which they furnished.

On these reasonable basis Russia is willing to negotiate an immediate settlement that will give substantial justice to American holders of Russian property, while at the same time not compelling Russia to pay billions of dollars to the nationals of the other European countries, whose claims do not stand on the same moral basis.

We therefore strongly recommend that the United States take immediate steps to recognize Russia, since (1) it is in harmony with our sound historical foreign policy; (2) it would lessen hostile foreign threats against Russia, and by reducing the fear of external aggression would lead to less repressive and more democratic methods in Russia itself; (3) it would promote American trade and industry; and (4) it would strengthen the ties of friendship between the peoples of these two nations.

### A Second Delegation

For all of us this journey into Russia has been a fresh experience. We, as others, had not been immune from the cross-currents of opinion which have disturbed most western minds. Some of the conflict and confusion has been, for us at least, resolved. We have something of a picture of reality. The vastness of the Russian experiment is overwhelming, but that has served mainly to emphasize the dignity of achievement in the past few years and to sharpen our anticipation of what may come. For Russia's success lies mostly ahead

of her. The conditions for this success we have tried to make clear. They lie not only in the resources of the land and the renewed vitality of the people; but also in a measure of understanding and forbearance abroad. Russia can go on; we are convinced of that. Her government is moving towards strength and the stable institutions of peace. But she cannot go on to the kind of success which lies within vision without freedom from malicious interference in her affairs.

To be let alone would be a measurable assistance to the development of her internal strength. To be recognized de jure and to have bridges of commerce and communication re-established with other nations would be still more effective. There are those who would neither let her alone nor recognize her existence. This seems to us an arrogant attempt to determine the institutions through which the life of one-tenth of the world shall express itself. It leads directly to forcible domination. We venture to make to others what seems to us a true description of reality because it is only in an atmosphere of ignorance and misrepresentation that such an attitude can influence opinion.

This is the first time that representatives of American labor have gone to Russia. The best auspices for such a second investigation as we hope will soon come, would, of course, be those of the American Federation of Labor and the major labor organizations representing officially the organized workers of America. We trust that the time will also soon come when the Russian workers can send a delegation to the United States to learn something of the purposes and problems of the American labor movement. After all, Russia has a workers' government. If it has made mistakes, or if mistakes are now being made, this ought not to cause complete outlawry from association with the workers in the United States. Only by creating the fiction of a situation which does not exist can the fact of this workers' government be ignored. We hope that this fiction will in time give way to the truth and that the official body of American workers will at least go to see and try to understand.

(Signed)

JAMES H. MAURER, Chairman  
JOHN BROPHY  
FRANK L. PALMER  
ALBERT F. COYLE, Secretary  
(THE END.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

## NOW AND TEN YEARS AGO

By Albert Rhys Williams

THE telephone rings and I am asked to write an article for the Lenin-grad Pravda. Just ten years ago I received a similar request. That time it was the Petrograd Pravda and that time it was Lenin himself who asked me.

That was in February, 1918, those tense critical days when the fate of the Revolution seemed to hang by a thread. The Imperial German Government had violated the terms of the first Brest-Litovsk Treaty and the German soldiers climbing out of the trenches were sweeping north in a raid upon Petrograd. Over the roofs of the city now hoarse, now shrill, shrieked the factory whistles giving the alarm, calling the workers to arms. Out of the shops and factories issued the long irregular lines of Red Guards with slanting bayonets.

I, too, felt the urge to action. The I was an American and had come to Russia as a correspondent of a New York newspaper. I had been swept by the elemental force of the Revolution. With irresistible power it had laid hold of me, and I had written in support and praise of it. But now the Revolution was in danger, now was the time not for words but deeds. So I, too, volunteered as a Red Guard.

In Smolny I ran into Bukharin who took me to see Lenin. "My congratulations," said Vladimir Ilyich. "As a foreigner you are doing good. But maybe you can do better. Maybe you can form a foreign detachment?"

His wish was a command. With Samuel Agursky and Neibut I drew up a "call" which by Lenin's order appeared in the Pravda on February 24, 1918, printed in parallel columns in Russian and English.

In response to this "call" volunteers began to appear at our headquarters. After rejecting five or six suspicious characters, who were obviously spies and agents from the foreign embassies, we enrolled some fifty members. A medley of nationalities. Amongst them were three Americans, two Englishmen, ten Austrians and

German, Italians, Jews and Chechs. Some of them indeed never had a gun in their hands before. For example:

Professor Charles Kuntz of New York, heretofore a Tolstoyan with scruples against killing even a chicken. Now that the Revolution was in peril he threw over his pacifism and took up a gun. A tremendous change to convert a fifty-year-old philosopher into a soldier. In target practice his rifle would get tangled in his beard. Once his bullet hit the bull's eye and his eyes glistened with joy.

Undoubtedly there was more moral than military value in our little detachment. That isn't for me to estimate. I can only vouch for the high spirit and enthusiasm in which we entered it. I recall the clear, crisp winter morning when we first marched down the Nevsky. White snow glistened under our feet, pink and purple mists swimming above our heads. We were cold, hungry, awkward and perhaps a bit scared—but with high hopes and light hearts and joy tingling in our blood, for we were part of the Russian Revolution, the one thing in all the world worth living and dying for.

SINCE that day ten years have passed, and I take account of the fate of the members of the little detachment. Many of them gave their lives for the Revolution. Some like Olgin, the commander, died of typhus. Some like Neibut were caught and cruelly killed by the Whites. Others fell fighting at the front.

Of the living—one, an American, turned renegade. He went abroad and sold himself to the capitalist press, slandering and reviling the Revolution, making big money, but now despised by the very bourgeoisie who bought him.

He is the one shameful exception. All the rest have a record of staunch and loyal service to the Revolution. When they laid down the gun they took up the plow, the hammer and the pen and today they are in one field or another, at work helping to build up the Soviet structure. Even old Professor Kuntz, with enthusiasm that

might be printed today. Then we wrote:

"The working classes are being ridden into the shambles by the imperialists of all countries. The Soviet power is making heroic effort to end the war and to keep the torch of civilization from being extinguished in a welter of blood."

Is not that precisely the situation today? Now as then all the bourgeois governments of Europe and America are war-mad, spending vastly more on armaments than before 1914. All the capitalist powers rivaling one another in a feverish competition for more tanks, aeroplanes, cruisers. All mankind standing aghast before the hor-

rors of the coming war of gas and chemicals.

Now as then the Soviet Power is the one government that is consistently trying to put an end to wars. Now as then it is the one government that is consistently pursuing a policy of peace, reducing its armed forces to a minimum, trying to sign guaranteed treaties with all its neighbors. Now as then it is straining all its efforts to ward off the oncoming catastrophe and to save civilization from being wiped from the face of the earth.

Another sentence from the "call":

"A terrible threat is being aimed at the heart of the Soviet Power by the advancing army of the Imperial-

ists."

Is not that as true today as it was ten years ago? Now as then the imperialists are trying to draw an iron cordon around the Soviet Republics. Now as then the capitalists, like a pack of hungry wolves, with watering mouths look upon the immense natural resources of the Soviet Republics—the oil of Baku, the gold fields of Siberia, the forests of Archangel.

Now as then the chief concern, that day and night occupies the bourgeois statesmen, is the crushing of the Soviet Power that stands as a bulwark against grabbing the wealth of Russia and the weaker nations throughout the world.

One last sentence from that call:

"The eyes of the revolutionists in all foreign lands are turned to the Soviet as the revolutionary culture of the world."

That point certainly does not have to be labored. If it was true then, it is certainly true today. For the Russians are still the only working class in the world that have broken the fetters of capitalism. Now as then they stand a beacon light, guiding the exploited workers of the West and the colonial peoples of the East, inspiring them in their struggle to throw off the brutal domination of the imperialists. Now as then the revolutionists know that the fall of the Soviet would mean the trampling of the working class organizations in all foreign lands beneath the iron heel of capitalism and the triumph of black reaction throughout the world.

IN all these ways the situation today is identical with ten years ago. On the other hand how tremendous the difference! How colossal the contrast in every field beginning with the Pravda itself.

Then the Pravda was small, poorly printed, limited in circulation. Now it has grown into scores of Pravdas with hundreds of correspondents in the U. S. S. R. and all over the world, with millions of subscribers.

Then shops and factories were half-dead or altogether silent. Now they are noisy with the hum of the whirling wheels and the stamp of the trip-hammer and new ones are arising all over Russia.

Then the streets were half lighted or plunged in total darkness. Now Leningrad, Moscow, Tiflis, thousands of towns and villages are lit by the electric currents sweeping into them from the new electric stations. Then the streets were snow-blocked and rubbish-cluttered. Now the worst enemies of the Soviet are astounded at their order and are forced to admit they are cleaner than before the war.

Then the granaries were empty.

(Continued on Page Four)



The First All-Russian Congress of Factory Committees.



## BOOKS

### THE TRAIL OF THE TIGER.

"BOSS" TWEED: The Story of a Grim Generation. By Denis Tilden Lynch. Boni and Liveright, \$4.

HERE is a biography with hair on its chest written by a man who cannot help entertaining a slight trace of affection for a subject ranking high among the leading buccaners of history. A biographer who knows the English language and wades into his job without bothering the reader with the weary details of the teething period of his hero's life, wins the heart of the harried reviewer from the first tap of the typewriter.



"BOSS" TWEED

While the air reeks with the seasoned scandal from Teapot Dome and with rumors of graft from the side-walks of New York constantly seeping thru the defenses of Tammany Hall; with a former G. O. P. secretary of state spending over a million dollars intended for the taking of a census on furniture and on her relatives, one can read the story of the Tweed scandals without feeling in the slightest degree like a man from another and holier world.

William Marcy Tweed was born in 1823 and died in 1878. The first to receive the title of "Boss of Tammany Hall," Tweed performed an operation on the New York City treasury in three years that would properly challenge the admission of even the most accomplished plunderer of the Harding regime. In three years Boss Tweed took over \$30,000,000 out of the city vaults and his total speculations are said to have exceeded the colossal sum of \$200,000,000, which is one hundred million more than Edward L. Doheny expected to profit from his Elk Hill Basin steal.

It was Tweed who made Tammany Hall what it was until the wily Al Smith fumigated its musty corners—a stench in the civic nostrils. Even as late as the days of Charlie Murphy the men of the wigwam sallied forth with gas pipe and gat and brought home the bacon over the groans of the dying and the howls of the reformers. Tammany has learned much in recent years and it can afford to let Theodore Roosevelt dry up his lungs about the red light district in Albany. Big subway contracts, bus franchises, legitimate real estate graft and hundreds of other legal ways of filling the dinner pail from the public trough are more in harmony with the "civilized" method of amassing wealth than the rough, ready and open system of the notorious Tweed. A pox on your bawdy house graft! There is more money in legitimate politics.

Tweed's grandfather was a Scotchman and a blacksmith, and so was his son Richard. The former realized early in life that there was nothing in hard work except callouses on the hands and a hump on the spine. He noticed the swank and swagger of a chairmaker by the name of Ashe who was foreman of the fire department and treasurer of Tammany Hall; so Philip apprenticed his son Richard to a chairmaker and when Richard began his last son William, here was one more chairmaker who added brushmaking to his list of accomplishments and owned two factories at the age of twenty-one.

Had Richard Tweed lived a few years beyond 1860, writes Tweed's biographer, he "would have seen his last born one of the very rich men in the metropolis, Boss of Tammany, master of the entire machinery of the State government, executive, legislative and judicial—the Court of Appeals the sole exception. Judges rendered decisions dictated by Tweed..."

The main difference between today and the days of Tweed is that a lone political wolf driving legislators before him with a whip or purchasing judicial decisions has given way to the polished and respectable financial rings that loot treasuries for the "good of the people," contribute to worthy causes and bribe the newspapers thru advertising contracts.

While the name of Tweed is associated with everything that savors of corruption, and Fifth Avenue holds its nostrils at the mention of 14th Street, the names of the founders of several of our leading families are linked with the notorious Boss; and but for Tweed's services the descendants of Jay Gould, James Fisk Jr. and John Jacob Astor might today be chewing gum over a typewriter or swinging bilbies on a beat instead of commuting between the United States and Europe, or snatching indigent dukes from the jaws of poverty in return for titles.

At one time Boss Tweed had half a hundred republican leaders on his payroll. It would be interesting to know how many republican leaders draw sustenance from the public pap thru the good offices of Mr. Olvany, the present Boss of Tammany Hall.

William Cullen Bryant, owner of The Evening Post, took a few moments off from the task of translating Homer to fire his managing editor Charles Nordhoff for attacking Tweed.

Indeed, the world has not changed much after all, least of all the newspaper world. In the year of our lord 1927, the liberal Pulitzer of the New York World fired Heywood Brown for taking up the cudgels vigorously for Sacco and Vanzetti.

When Boss Tweed was on his last legs, politically speaking, The Times exposed him and the editor refused Tweed's bribe. This was almost the end. But the Boss was still powerful enough to make Jay Gould, the railroad highwayman, put up \$1,000,000 bail for him.

The methods of the public plunderers have changed somewhat in outward appearance since the days of Tweed, but it is doubtful if the old Boss could show any tricks to the "Ohio Gang" of Warren Gamaliel Harding's days.

The big rail and oil magnates no longer ride down Broadway in open carriages accompanied by their leering harlots, as was the wont of James Fisk Jr., the "Prince of Erie." They have bungalows on the roofs of skyscrapers for them.

Capitalism has had its finger nails manicured and the dirt taken out of its ears. But it still carries the same old paunch, and its numerous agents in municipal, state and national governments, still look, and always will look, on the public domain as something to be looted, while the whole rotten system rests on the weary bodies of the workers out of whose sweat and blood a sanctimonious Rockefeller as well as a smelly Sinclair draw the sap of life.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

### Comment.

"BOSTON!" This will be the title of Upton Sinclair's new novel based upon the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. After spending over a month in New England gathering data and studying the background of prejudice and hate against which the two workers were murdered, Sinclair returns soon to California where he will begin the actual writing of the book.

News also comes of the forthcoming dramatization of Sinclair's novel, Oil, by William A. Brady. The play will be on Broadway very shortly, it is announced. Innocent joy at these tidings is somewhat marred by the subsequent announcement by the producer that the political and industrial elements found in Oil will be entirely omitted from the dramatized version. "The play," says Mr. Brady, "will be based rather on the wonderful love between Bunny and his dad, the wealthy California operator."

It is doubtful whether Sinclair will raise much of a protest, in view of the fact that several years ago he emasculated his novel "100%" to suit the special requirements of Hearst's Cosmopolitan. In a letter which he sent to The Nation at the time in anticipation of howls from radical readers, Sinclair asked, in plaintive tones, whether it weren't better to have a milder version of his book reach thousands of new readers than that the book merely remain the property of the converted.

Apparently, thought Sinclair, fifty per cent is better than nothing.

The appalling extent to which Sherwood Anderson has escaped from the realities of contemporary life is vividly illustrated by his recent purchase of two country weekly newspapers somewhere in Virginia. Like Edwin Arlington Robinson's famous "Minnever Cheever," Anderson yearns for the days when knighthood was in flower and King Arthur and his stalwarts sat at the feudal round table.

Blindly protesting against machine civilization without understanding either its historic development or its possibilities, Anderson flees from one city to another: New York, Paris, New Orleans, Richmond—in search of the Holy Grail.

As an owner of a community newspaper Anderson probably dreams of the mellow journalistic days of Greeley, Dana, Watterson, and Ed. Howe. When, however, he begins to function as the editor of a paper whose readers are no longer isolated (telephone, telegraph, radio, press associations, movies, Ford), the wistful author will discover stereotyped news stories, standardized "features," and even canned editorials produced by thoughtful and enterprising organizations from their offices in the skyscrapers of New York.

—SENDER GARLIN.

## NOW AND TEN YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 3)

Now they are filled and grain is pouring into the elevators, into the mills grinding every day and night, into the shops from Murman and Novorossiysk, carrying Soviet bread into all parts of the world.

Then there was perhaps a hundred or two tractors in all Russia. Now there are 20,000 digging deep into the soil, making the peasants begin to own and work and think collectively.

Then there were no silver or copper coins, only bales of paper money for which one could buy little or nothing. Now there is a solid stable Soviet currency, taking its place in the front rank amongst the currencies of the world.

Then, like a long sleeping giant, the masses were waking from the slumber of centuries. Now they are wide awake, literate, articulate, full of demands, organizing into cartels and cooperatives, and labor-reading rooms, devouring the millions of books and journals and pamphlets pouring out into the deafest villages.

Then there was one isolated Bolshevik Party—the Russian. Now there are Communist Parties working in every corner of the globe—the revolutionists of fifty-three countries all united in the mammoth organization of the Communist International.

Then there were struggling groups of the Red Guards with meagre equipment. Now there is the mighty Red Army trained, disciplined and with a fighting spirit unequalled amongst all the armies of the world.

Then some fifty members came forward as volunteers in the Foreign Detachment. Now let the Pravda print a call for a Foreign Detachment of

the Red Army, and in response to the call tens of thousands would be enrolling.

Thus one might go on indefinitely with these contrasts between today and ten years ago. Let any honest citizen pause and think a bit and he will marvel before its solid substantial achievements, its colossal triumphs.

BUT the dark spots on the picture? Well, I am fully aware of them too. For in the last five years I have travelled the highway all over the Soviet lands, from the depths of the Archangel forests to the heights of the Caucasian Mountains. I have sailed down the Oka, the Dnieper, the Northern Dvina and the Volga. I have been in scores of mines and factories and shops, in hundreds of Tartar, Ukrainian, Russian and Moldavian villages. I have heard the complaints—and sometimes the curses—of peasants and workers, lumbermen and fishermen. I have had first hand experience with the problems which fill the papers—bureaucracy and sabotage, unemployment and high cost of living.

Obstacles and difficulties still lie in the path of the Revolution—insufficient compared with the ones already surmounted in its onward march—but these too will yield to the impact of the creative forces now released in the powerful Soviet peoples.

As in this decade the achievements and triumphs of the Russian Revolution have surpassed the hopes in the hearts of our little detachment marching down the Nevsky that winter morning, so in another decade they will far surpass the hopes and dreams of today.



Teaching peasants how to use modern machinery.

## TEN

(Adapted from the Russian of Jan Kaminsky by Henry Reich, Jr.)

Ten years, ten wars, ten victories,  
Ten epochs, ten eternities,  
Ten springs renewing for each slave  
A hope that springs o'er land and wave.

Ten planters sowing virile seeds  
To grow a crop for human needs,  
Ten reapers with a million knives  
To reap the verdant crop that thrives.

Ten mighty driving dynamos,  
A power that daily, hourly grows,  
In revolution's strife and toil  
To break the chains of those who toil.

Ten radars to broadcast flame  
That leaps in revolution's name  
Into all human hearts. No fear  
That static waves shall interfere.

Ten years of suffering and cost,  
Ten gallant battles—none were lost.  
Ten springs of hoping never done,  
Ten years of revolution won!

## Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible. We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.  
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.  
The organization of the unorganized.  
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.  
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party  
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

## Thousands of Dollars Raised for Nungesser Coti Families Missing

PARIS, France, Nov. 6.—The Nungesser and Coti families who have been continually paraded by those interested in cross-Atlantic commercial flying, interviewed, sentimentalized over and continuously in the lime-light for the sake of aviation ever since the loss of the Nungesser-Coti "White Bird" plane, have allowed it to become known that the thousands of dollars raised for them in return for all this publicity work has not reached them.

There were two funds, one of \$80,000, in charge of Dudley Field Malone seems to be lost "somewhere in France." Malone has wired that he does not know where it is, and he is the only person, say French newspaper articles, who can release it.

Mayor Walker, while in France, got his picture in the papers by handing Mme. Nungesser checks amounting to about a thousand dollars, part of a fund of \$32,000 said to have been raised thru the Roxy theatre. They had to be sent back to New York, however, for signatures, and they never made the return journey to France.

### Broadway Briefs

Harry A. Yerkes and his Royal Flotilla Orchestra and Co. head the bill at the Moss' Broadway this week. Others include Claire Vincent, Joe Marks with Max Leonard and Howard Snyder, Pali Mall, the Pioneer Tap Dancers. The picture attraction will be "Tell It To Sweeney."

Madame Emma Calve and B. A. Rolfe, with his Palais D'Or Orchestra, headline the bill at the Palace. Neville Flesoon and Bobby Folsom, Lew Hearn with Ethel Clay, Dexter and Anita Peters-Wright and the Wright Dancers with Helen Pachaud, Frank Evers and Greta are the other acts.

Harold Leonard and his Waldorf Astoria Orchestra will open an engagement at the Hippodrome today. Lillian Fitzgerald with Joe Daly, "The Family Ford" with Jim Harkins and Co.; Arthur Corey, with Elsie Wachte, Ethel Williams and Earl Scholl; Jim and Marian Harkins; Eddie Jerome and Bill Ryan, are the other vaudeville acts. Gene Straton Porter's "The Harvester," starring Orville Caldwell and Natalie Kingstons is the feature film.

"The Desert Song" and "Immortal Isabelle" will be transferred tonight to new homes. The first to the Imperial Theatre and the latter to the Ritz.

H. H. Woods' new production, "The Fanatics" opens tonight at the 49th Street Theatre. The cast is headed by Richard Bird, Joan MacLean and Ann Andrews.

Another premier for this evening is "The Stairs," which is due at the Bijou. It is a play from the Italian of Rosso di San Secondo.

Em Jo Bashe, is directing the rehearsals for the New Playwrights' production of "The Centuries," the second show of the season. Bashe also has arranged the incidental music for "The Centuries," a drama of New York ghetto life. "The Belt" the current production, will continue until November 14, with the new play opening on November 23.

The Artward Productions have assembled the following cast of principals for their forthcoming musical play, "The Girl from Child's." Ann Milburn, Irving Fisher, Gerald Oliver Smith, Dorothy Brown, Frances Brandt and Jeanette Dietrich. The production will come to New York following engagements in Pittsburgh and Brooklyn.

"Abie's Irish Rose" will enter upon its third week at the Bronx Opera House Monday evening.

Nathaniel Wagner has resumed the leading masculine role in "My Maryland" at Jolson's Theatre. He has been out of the cast several weeks, due to illness.

The new Schwab and Mandel musical production, "The New Moon," which goes into rehearsal next week, has a score by Sigmund Romberg and book by Frank Mandell and Oscar Hammerstein 2nd.

Miss Louise Gifford, who was associated with the Theatre Guild's School, has opened at 54 West 74th St. a school of her own to be known as the School for the Young Actor. Rouben Mamoulian, who directed the production of "Porgy," is a member of the faculty of Miss Gifford's school.

Julia Chandler has bought a comedy by Hitchens Boyd entitled "On to Paris," and with it will make her first independent production. Mary Young will be seen in the leading feminine role.

Burr McIntosh, well known character actor, will play the role of Monte Blue's father in the star's vehicle, "Across the Atlantic."

## DRAMA

### Beating About the Bush

Edward Knoblock's Comedy at the Republic Would Be Wildian in Dialogue but Isn't

EDDIE BUZZELL



One of the big features of "The Desert Song," Sigmund Romberg's musical show, which moves tonight to the Imperial Theatre.

"The Mulberry Bush" walked into the Republic as "Abie's Irish Rose" was carried out exhausted after a five-year box office orgy and taken to the Bronx where half of its race appeal is supposed to have come from. If a customer at the Republic can stop thinking what Mr. Knoblock's comedy is all about but confines his cerebral activities to watching the movements of the prepossessing ladies and gentlemen that try to work themselves lazily thru a domestic quadrangle he or she will not regret having passed up the Flea Circus across the way. However if one should be so silly as to furrow his brows over the nonchalance with which the parties involved take the threatened rupture of cumulated compatibility, such a person is liable to develop a case of nerves.

At times "The Mulberry Bush" reminds one of "A Woman of No Importance," not so much because of a resemblance to the sparkling wit in the lines of the great Irish playwright as because of the graceful movements of the ladies on the stage.

As a professional would say, "The acting was adequate," but special attention should be called to the efforts of Isobel Elsom, Claudette Colbert and James Rennie to please the audience.

It is not likely that old men will reckon time from the opening date of "The Mulberry Bush" as in the case of "Abie's Irish Rose" but certain people will prefer the present occupant of the Republic.

DAVENPORT THEATRE TO OPEN TONIGHT WITH "HAMLET"

Butler Davenport will open his thirteenth season tonight with a production of Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

## AMUSEMENTS

An Actors' Theatre Production  
"JOHN" By Philip Barry  
with Jacob Ben-Ami & Constance Collier  
45th St. W. of B'way.  
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat.  
Klaw Theatre (Election Day) Tuesday

The Theatre Guild Presents  
"PORGY"  
Guild Th. W. 52d. Eves. 8:40  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40  
Extra Matinee (Election Day) Tuesday

Davenport Theatre, 135 East 57th St.  
Near Lexington Avenue  
OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30  
Shakespeare's "HAMLET"  
with BUTLER DAVENPORT  
and an Excellent Cast

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way  
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday  
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"  
By Bayard Veiller, with  
ANN HARDING-REX CHERRYMAN  
and an Excellent Cast

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Special Election Day Mat. Tuesday  
WINTHROP AMES presents  
JOHN GALSWORD'S  
ESCAPE LESLIE HOWARD

The Desert Song  
with Robt. Haldy & Eddie Buzzell  
2nd Year  
IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way  
Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30

HUDSON West 44 St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30  
WILLARD MACKE'S COMEDY DRAMA  
Weather Clear Track Fast  
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

4 WALLS:  
John Golden Th. W. 55 St. Eves. 8:30  
Extra Mat. Election Day Tuesday  
The LADDER  
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St.  
W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

49th ST. THEATRE, West of B'way  
Near Lexington Avenue  
OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30  
A. H. WOODS presents  
THE FANATICS

GARRICK Thea. 65 W. 35th. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday  
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS  
with Garrick Players in the Modern  
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA  
"See It and Creep"  
—Eve. Post.  
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture  
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU  
By HERMANN SUDERMAN  
Symphonic Movie-tone Accompaniment  
Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-4:30

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14 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to \$1.50  
EVA LE GALLIENNE  
Tonight—"THE CRADLE SONG"

REPUBLIC WEST! Eves. 8:30  
14 St. & 6 Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat.  
The Mulberry Bush  
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

HAMPDEN  
In Ibsen's comedy  
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"  
Hampden's Thea. B'way at 62d St.  
Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30

MUSIC AND CONCERTS  
SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA  
GALLO Thea. 54 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15  
Tonight, 8:15, LA BOHEME. Shalrow,  
Fox, Tufano, Tues. RIGOLETTO, Eves.  
8:15 to 8:30, Mats. 7:30 to 8:20 (Plus Tax).

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"This play is labor's own, and is far ahead of anything of the kind attempted in this country. It should receive the support of all militant class-conscious workers."—Ludwig Landy, in the Daily Worker.

Help support this theatre and THE DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at THE DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.



## Need Watchers at Polls Election Day; Volunteers Urged to Protect Ticket

Workers who can volunteer for duty as watchers for the Workers (Communist) Party at the polls election day are requested by the Party district office to report today at any of the following Party quarters: Manhattan, 108 E. 14th St.; Harlem, 81 E. 110th St.; Brooklyn, 29 Graham Ave.; Bronx, 2075 Clinton Ave.

## Socialist Betrayal Is Told Over Radio

Alexander Trachtenberg, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for justice of the second district municipal court, spoke at an election symposium over the Debs Memorial Radio station yesterday. Other speakers were Norman Thomas, speaking on behalf of Judge Panken, and Frank P. Catinella, the republican candidate for judge.

Trachtenberg opened his talk by stating the aim of the Workers (Communist) Party to be the ultimate formation of a workers' and farmers' government. He briefly touched on the Wall Street character of the democratic and republican parties and their imperialistic policies. Coming to the socialist party, he characterized it as "a socialist party in name only."

"The socialist party," said the Workers Party candidate, "has departed from socialist principles. It does not struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and against labor bureaucracy." Trachtenberg said the socialist party failed to recognize the class character of the Sacco-Vanzetti murder but relied on formal petitions to move the capitalist judges. He also cited the refusal of the socialist party to unite with the Workers Party in a labor party.

## U. S. Troopship Ready to Rescue Burns Spy

(Continued from Page One)  
them. A careful search for youthful misdeeds was evidently made. "He is a good sport and likes to go to the races," "He was pretty wild in his early days but has quieted down a little," "he is bull-headed," "he is easily influenced," etc., run through the reports.

"Good Juror."  
Juror Conrad G. Herzog, a Ford man, one of the four owners of the Northeast Motor Co., is described as "a sporting man... considered by corporations as a good juror." The information is also given that he "is a son of the late Fritz Herzog, who ran a saloon in Washington for a number of years, famous for its crab feasts Saturday nights down by the navy yards."

Juror John P. Kern is the man, "who will go to races whenever he can do it."

Hunted For Debts.  
The fact that Juror Wm. H. Groucher in 1924 had a judgment, still unpaid, against him of \$20 was considered highly significant by the "operative" who reported on him.

Juror Norman L. Glascock lived in a poor neighborhood, in a frame shack. That looked good to the operative, and went into his reports. Another juror was cataloged as having a wife who was married twice. Any girls in the jurors' families were sure to be mentioned, and investigated. Invariably the Burns man found out whether any relatives of the juror were in government service.

Only Preliminary Stuff.  
These reports were taken in a raid on an apartment occupied by "Chief Shadow" Ruddy and Assistant Shadow" Robbins, of the Burns agency. They are supposed to be merely preliminary information, an advance digest of news intended to form the basis of a real thorough shadowing concentrated on the most probable victims among the jurors as the trial progressed.

It is known that Ruddy wrote his chief in New York that the work would from now on be centered on several of the jurors and the rest not watched so much.

# Workers Party Urges Votes for Its Candidates



W. W. WEINSTONE.

The following statement on voting in tomorrow's election was issued last night by the New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party to the workers of New York:

"The election campaign draws to a close. The democratic and republican parties during the campaign have disregarded the vital interests of the working class. As tools of Big Business, Tammany Hall and the republican party have been agitating for more reactionary legislation in favor of the four-year term for governor and in endorsement of the Baumes law, they have ignored the miserable housing conditions, the traction situation, the congestion in the schools, the need for effective and adequate labor legislation.

War Preparations.  
"The republicans and democratic parties in office and during the election campaign have been participating in the preparation for a new world war, and in anticipation of the coming depression have been preparing for greater speed-up in industry, reduction of wages, lengthening of hours and more intensive exploitation and police brutality.

"Tammany Hall and the republican party have been swindling the traction workers out of their rights to organize and Tammany Hall especially duped them in the last so-called agreement which was to guarantee the traction workers the right to organize with no interference by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. 3,000,000 employed."

"The injunction enjoined by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, enjoining the three million workers of the American Federation of Labor from doing anything to organize the traction workers exposes Tammany Hall and the republican party and shows that these parties are creatures of the real estate, traction and banking sharks of this city. Nothing can be expected from these two parties of the capitalists but greater exploitation and oppression.

## Workers Party Activities

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meeting Monday.  
First Ave. and 51st St. 8 p. m., J. O. Bentall, chairman.

Night Workers!  
Executive meeting will be held tomorrow, at 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Come on time. Very important.

Brownsville Meeting Tonight.  
The International Branch of Sub-section 6C will meet tonight at its new headquarters, 1889 Pitkin Ave., at 8 p. m.

Talk On Bolshevik Rule.  
Sender Garlin, of THE DAILY WORKER staff, will lend a discussion on "Some Achievements of Ten Years of Soviet Rule" at a meeting of Unit 2F, Sub-section 1D, at 33 First St., at 6:30 p. m. today.

A special meeting of Sub-section 9C will be held at 6 p. m. tonight at 60 West 28th St.

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RAY RAGOZIN.

"The socialist party in its campaign, while mouthing phrases of 'defense of the rights of the people,' has gone further to the right and in its agitation has ignored the most vital interests of labor. It has failed to bring out the issue of injunctions in the election campaign as a major outstanding issue because they fail to recognize that police violence, injunctions, the 4-year-term for governor are part of the whole scheme to concentrate political power in the hands of the capitalists to crush the labor movement.

In its local campaign it has catered to small business interests and professional circles, rather than utilize the campaign to educate the workers to the need for a labor party and for an aggressive struggle against the coming depression in industry, against the war plans of the capitalists, against the attempt to invade the Soviet Union.

S. P. for Police Power.  
"The position of a spokesman of the socialist party such as Thomas, on the question of the 4-year term for governor, has shown that the socialist

## LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mindel Lectures Tonight.

The educational activities of the Dressmakers' Section, Trade Union Educational League, will start tonight at 8 o'clock with a lecture on "Present Tendencies of American Capitalism," at Manhattan Lyceum, Monday at 8 p. m., by J. Mindel.

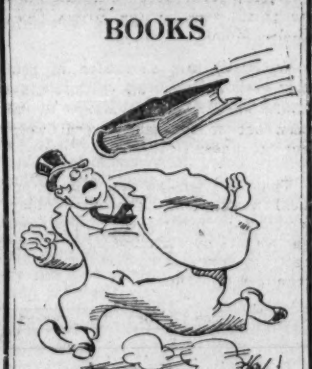
Iron Workers Meet Tomorrow.  
An important meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will be held tomorrow evening, 8 p. m. at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St.

The question of re-affiliation with the International will be thoroughly discussed and a vote taken.

Local 38 Meets Tonight.  
Proportional representation will be discussed at the general membership of Local 38, I. L. G. W. U. tonight immediately after work at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42nd St.

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BEN LIFSHITZ.

party and its leaders consciously ignore the vicious campaign of the capitalist class to concentrate more police power into the hands of their officials in office so they can strike at the working class more swiftly and more brutally. The socialist party has rejected a united front of the working class on this political field and has served to keep labor chained to Tammany Hall and the republican party.

For a Labor Party.  
The campaign has shown the necessity for labor taking aggressive steps for the formation of a united labor ticket and a labor party and to defeat the sham policy of 'Reward your friends and punish your enemies.'

"The campaign of the socialist party in the Panken district for Municipal Judge has been along the lines that the Workers (Communist) Party in its early statements pointed out—catering to the small business interests, trying to secure support of so-called liberal capitalist circles instead of fighting against the capital-

## Mr. Hillquit's Employees Locked Out By Cable

(Continued from Page One)  
ported, moreover, that no reason for their discharge was given.

An Organization Case.  
This last fact in particular made the case an organization case. Ernest Bohm, business agent of the union, was instructed to call on Mr. Hillquit. He did so.

"Oh, it would never do to let this leak out," a member of the socialist party said to Bohm and his union associates. "Just think what it would mean for Morris."

But it did leak out, although the union did not picket Mr. Hillquit's office, as many union members urged. Mr. Hillquit is said to have "stalled" in the attempts to reach a settlement of the lockout with him. A threat was then made to take the case before the American Federation of Labor.

This so quickened the pulses of Mr. Hillquit, his fellow socialists and their legal-minded coterie that they recommended arbitration through a third party.

Accepted Arbitration.  
The union leadership concurred. None other than Lovejoy Elliott was agreed upon as arbitrator. Mr. Elliott heard Mr. Hillquit in behalf of Mr. Hillquit and heard Bohm and Leonard Bright in behalf of the union and the Hillquit office force.

The result of the arbitration was interpreted as a moral victory for the union and a financial victory for Mr. Hillquit. He was not penalized for the discharge of his employees without explanation. And the union was given full recognition, the present office force being protected by a more strict union contract.

Want Clearer Contract.  
The union case was weakened by the fact that the locked-out office workers did not have a photostatic copy of the alleged cable from Europe. They were, moreover, given two weeks' pay in addition to two weeks' notice.

This experience will result in an

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REBECCA GRECHT.

ists and for greater class-consciousness, determination and better organization of the workers.

Sacco and Vanzetti.  
"In spite of the fact that we have had the most brutal example of the frame-up against workers and the exposure of the so-called American justice as being capitalist, anti-labor justice in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the capitalist courts and capitalist judges as submissive tools of Big Business, the socialist party has not used its campaign in the Second Municipal District to show the workers that they can expect nothing from capitalist courts and capitalist judges, but has made a campaign in favor of so-called 'honest' judges and 'just' courts."

Workers to Learn.  
"The workers cannot expect from the Panken militant action for the workers, but defense of the fundamental interests of capital and unholding of the capitalist state and capitalist institutions. Nevertheless, since many socialists—honest workers—have not yet learned the true character of

## Greek Fur Workers Vote Support for N. Y. Joint Board

Altho denounced by the two reactionary Greek newspapers published here, the Greek fur workers recently rallied at a meeting at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42d St., where they voted to support the Joint Board, Furriers' Union, in its move to rebuild the Fur Workers' Union. Among those in attendance were many members of Local 70, affiliated with the right wing dual union.

A resolution adopted points out how the Greek fur workers who were unorganized for 12 years prior to 1925 were brought into the union by the left wing administration of the Joint Board. As a result their wages were raised and their working hours reduced.

DANCE FOR REVOLUTION.  
To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Russian revolution, the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a dance tomorrow night, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!  
GET A NEW READER!

insistence by the union on clearer and more strict contracts in all offices, without the attachment of any reliance on an employer's affiliation with the socialist party or similar organization, according to union members.



BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

Judge Panken and they need more time and experience to learn this, we advise the workers that in addition to voting for Alexander Trachtenberg, the Workers (Communist) Party candidate for the short term, they also vote for Panken for Second Municipal Court Judge for re-election as against Tammany Hall. The workers will learn from practical experience and in the conduct of his office that Judge Panken and other candidates of the socialist party cannot and do not fight against the capitalist parties, Tammany Hall and the republican party, and do not use their office for the organization, mobilization and education of the workers for the great class struggles that are ahead.

"The workers must come out on Election Day and vote against the republican, democratic and socialist tickets in favor of the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party.

"DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY—District 2."

## Workers Party Election Slate for New York Labor

**MANHATTAN**  
For Assembly—8th Assembly District  
**WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.**  
For Alderman—8th Aldermanic District  
**REBECCA GRECHT.**  
**HARLEM**  
For Assembly—17th Assembly District  
**JULIET STUART POYNITZ.**  
For Alderman—17th Aldermanic District  
**JULIUS CODKIND.**  
**BRONX**  
For Assembly—4th Assembly District  
**BEN GITLOW.**  
For Assembly—5th Assembly District  
**MOISSAYE J. OLGIN.**  
For Alderman—29th Aldermanic District  
**BELLE ROBBINS.**  
**BROOKLYN**  
County Ticket  
For District Attorney  
**ANTONY BIMBA.**  
For Sheriff  
**ALFRED WAGENKNECHT.**  
For County Clerk  
**RAY RAGOZIN.**  
For Registrar  
**CARRIE KATZ.**  
**Williamsburgh**  
For Assembly—6th Assembly District  
**CHESTER W. BIXBY.**  
For Alderman—49th Aldermanic District  
**GEORGE PRIMOFF.**  
**Brownsville**  
For Assembly—23rd Assembly District  
**BERTRAM D. WOLFE.**  
For Alderman—50th Aldermanic District  
**BEN LIFSHITZ.**  
Second District Municipal Court Justice  
**JACOB MINDEL.**

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of the

## Russian Revolution

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Do not be ignorant or vague about such concrete matters. They have at last been pinned down expertly for the Vanguard Press, in thirteen exhaustive, factual volumes, written by authorities and (as far as is humanly possible) impartial observers, under the direction of Professor Jerome Davis of Yale University. All the authors have spent a considerable length of time in Russia in close contact with their material.

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**RELIGION UNDER THE SOVIETS.** Julius F. Hecker. The origin, growth and development of various religious sects and their position under the new regime.  
**VILLAGE LIFE UNDER THE SOVIETS.** Karl Borders. The picturesque daily life of the Russian village and its changing social factors.  
**THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF THE SOVIET UNION.** Scott Nearing and Jack Hardy. A detailed analysis of the present economic system, substantiated by charts and statistics.

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ASSISTANT EDITOR.....WM. F. DUNNE  
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## TEN YEARS

THE working class of Russia, led by the Bolsheviks with Lenin at their head, took power on November 7, 1917. The working class of Russia, led by the Bolsheviks, hold power on November 7, 1927.

Peace, Bread and Land—All Power to the Soviets—these were the battle cries of the revolutionary Russian masses on November 7, 1917.

The Kerensky government, that short-lived instrument of a short-lived Russian capitalist class, fell before the onslaught of the Russian masses.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat was established on its ruins.

World Imperialism mobilized to smash it.

On November 7, 1927—today—the revolutionary slogans raised 10 years ago are welded into the political, economic and social structure of the Soviet Union.

There is Peace in the Soviet Union.

There is Bread for all.

There is land—for all the peasants.

The power is in the hands of the Soviets.

The Trade Unions—10,000,000 strong—are the foundation of the Soviet Power.

In alliance with the peasantry, the working class, with its party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at its head, carrying out the policy of Lenin, is building Socialism in a country more than twice the size of the United States. These facts sound simple—and they are.

But these simple facts have altered the face of the world. They have brought about a new alignment of social forces.

THE conquest of power by the working masses of the Soviet Union on November 7, 1917, the maintenance and growing strength of the proletarian power, means that World Capitalism is no longer supreme.

Wherever Capitalism turns it is forced to meet the challenge of the Soviet Union and its Socialist Economy.

World Capitalism tried first to smash the Soviet Power by invasion, blockade, organization and financing of counter-revolution. It built a line of steel around the Soviet Union while inside the Russian capitalists, the nobility and their dupes, fought to overthrow the Soviet Power.

Epidemics of cholera and typhus took terrible toll.

Famine came to aid world capitalism, and its churchmen swore that the mighty arm of their Jehovah had smitten the social revolution.

Thru it all the Soviet Power stood—and struck back at the enemies of the masses.

Invasion was repelled on all fronts.

The counter-revolutionary armies of the capitalists and nobility were crushed.

The blockade was broken.

The famine was overcome. Cholera and typhus were wiped out.

Bleeding, tired, hungry—the Russian workers and peasants turned to the seemingly unsurmountable task of building socialist industry with fragments which had escaped the wreckage of imperialist war only to be torn and scattered by counter-revolution and invasion.

The imperialist world looked on and laughed. It had done its work well, it thought, and soon the Communists would be fleeing before the maddened Russian masses who would come then and beg to be taken back and reinstated as children of capitalism.

THE laughter has died down. Now only snarls are heard. There is no mirth in the glances world imperialism casts toward the Soviet Union—there is only fear and hatred.

There is good reason for this fear and hatred on the part of world rulers. They have seen a determined working class with a leadership unequalled in all history, take from them a country covering one-sixth of the earth's surface.

The Russian Revolution did not take Russia merely out of an alliance of capitalist nations—it took Russia out of the capitalist system.

The Russian Revolution was not only a revolution in Russia—it was and is part of the world social revolution.

As the first victory of the social revolution the Soviet Power is the living proof for the world's working class—for the exploited rural masses, for the colonial peoples—that the teachings of Marx and Engels on the class struggle, on the role of revolutionary proletarian party—the Communist Party—on the dictatorship of the proletariat—are no unsupported theories but the unbeatable revolutionary strategy and tactics of the class war when backed by the might of the working class in this phase of capitalism-imperialism.

Can the working class capture and keep power? Can it build after it has fought and won?

The Soviet Union on its Tenth Anniversary, claiming proudly its title of the SOCIALIST FATHERLAND won on the field of battle with world imperialism, is the answer to these questions.

ANOTHER armed offensive against the Soviet Union is being organized. With Great Britain in the lead, world imperialism hopes by one more superhuman effort to wade thru seas of blood to the overthrow of the Soviet Power, the conquest of the Soviet Union, and to succeed in once more chaining the Russian masses to the chariot of capitalism.

But there are other weapons than the Red Army in the arsenal of the Soviet Union.

The proclamation of the 7-hour-day for the Soviet Union workers smashes thru the armor of imperialism.

Imperialism has no defense against such weapons. In the capitalist countries the wages and living standards of the masses are being beaten down. The burden of world war debts, the whole

## THE FIRST RED DECADE



## Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XV.

### Romance and Reaction

IN the days of my youth, one of the triumphs of the literary season was a "romantic" novel, "Monsieur Beaucaire," written by a young graduate of Princeton. The word "romantic," as a book-term, means the fragrance of vanished elegance; and this young author, who had been born on the banks of the Wabash, had yearned himself away to the far-off, departed glories of fashionable society in Bath. How we did thrill with rage over the social snubs administered to the adventurous French barber; and how we shivered with ecstasy when it turned out that our dashing hero was no less a personage than His Highness Prince Louis-Philippe de Valois, Duke of Orleans, Duke of Chartres, Duke of Nemours, Duke of Montpensier, First Prince of the blood royal, First Peer of France, Lieutenant General of French Infantry, Governor of Dauphiné, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Master of the Order of Notre Dame, of Mt. Carmel and of St. Lazarus in Jerusalem, and cousin

weight of capitalist reconstruction—"rationalization"—is placed upon the workers and farmers of the capitalist nations. Their hours of toil grow longer, their wages smaller. Yet these same workers are asked to believe that to give their lives to smash the Soviet Union is to advance the cause and better the conditions of the working class.

THE masses of the Soviet Union whom Lenin and the Bolsheviks led to victory have peace within the territory of the Soviet Union. They raise again the slogan of Peace against the war imperialism which is plotting against them. The workers of the world want Peace. But Peace can come only thru relentless struggle in defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialism. In this way alone can the Socialist Fatherland be defended and in this way alone can the world's workers win thru to the peace which prevails in the Soviet Union.

The peace the imperialists want is the peace of death. They want peace for their class—the ruling and exploiting class.

We want peace for our class—the working class. The Soviet Union wants peace—to build socialism for the masses.

Defend the Soviet Union—that is the way to peace. Build the unions, free them from the agents of the capitalists in official positions. Organize the unorganized. Build a powerful labor party. Support all struggles of oppressed peoples against imperialism.

Join the Workers (Communist) Party, section of the Communist International—the leader of the world revolution under the banner of Leninism.

Fight against the war danger. Defend the Soviet Union, the Socialist Fatherland, against all imperialist attacks.

RIGHTY in its Tenth Year, the Soviet Union marches down the road to Socialism. It stands as a monument to revolutionary teachings of Marx and Engels and to Lenin, their greatest pupil, the master theoretician and strategist of the class struggle in the final stage of capitalism.

The strength of the Soviet Union is the strength of the working class and its allies. Around the Soviet Union, as the imperialist attack threatens, there must be and will be rallied the proletarian armies of all countries.

The gift of the working class of the world to the Soviet Union on its Tenth Anniversary is the pledge to defend it against all enemies.

Defend the Socialist Fatherland. Fight against imperialism for the world revolution. Long live the Communist International, the leader of the world revolution.

to his most Christian Majesty, Louis the Fifteenth, King of France. It was a liberal education simply to repeat such a list of titles.

So I learned to know Booth Tarkington, and for a generation have watched him interpret the well-to-do classes of the middle west, and make them gracious and charming for Colonel Lorimer. Once Mr. Tarkington fooled me—I thought he was on the way to growing up. He wrote a novel called "The Turmoil," telling some truth about our industrial squalor; but alas, the rebellious young hero performed the established fictional duty of marrying a pure girl of the leisure class, and living happy ever after upon the income of his father's greed.

And now Mr. Tarkington has apparently decided to enroll himself among the "die-hard" Tories. The girding of the "reds" at his prosperous and agreeable capitalist world has driven him into a sort of "To hell with you" mood. You remember, back in the old muckraking days, a cartoonist by the name of Oppen, with his stock figure of "the trusts," fat and gross and wearing a checked suit with a dollar mark in every check? Well, Mr. Tarkington has taken this figure for the hero of a novel called

"The Plutocrat"; putting him on a palatial steamship and sending him over to Europe to do all those things which have made our name a by-word—bellowing and bragging, scattering his dollars about and jeering at the relics of ancient culture. The advertising men, needless to say, were enraptured with such a hero, and prepared for this best-seller a series of cartoons representing a "rah-rah boy" parading down the street, ringing a bell with one hand and waving an American flag with the other, shouting defiance to all enemies of Mammon. Needless to say, it is from the palatial establishment of Doubleday, Page & Company that this patriotic demonstration emanates.

As for his hero-plutocrat Mr. Tarkington provides a feeble-souled creature, alleged to be a New York editor; his collapse at the end serves as a warning to all young men who may be tempted to think or speak reverently of a plutocrat. This editor is an "intellectual," and hundred percent literature makes plain that such persons have become a source of intense annoyance to our propertyed classes. Colonel Lorimer can hardly get out an issue of his paper without a sneer at them. On the whole I should say that the editors of the "New Republic" have cause to be well pleased with their achievements to date.

And Major Rupert Hughes—another military title. He has been a gracious host to me, and I am pained to have to point out the economic implications of his writings. Major Hughes also goes in for "romance," the aristocratic elegance of our ancestors. If he strives to prove that the morals of these ancestors were the same as those of Hollywood, you are not to assume that he means impoliteness to our ancestors. "The Golden Ladder" is a lively tale about an adventurous lady who rose from the gutter to vast wealth, and intimacy with Gertrude Atherton's royal-soiled hero, the "Conqueror," Alexander Hamilton. And then "Souls for Sale," very shrewdly disguised propaganda for the glories of high-salaried Hollywood; it made a marvelously successful picture, and in the middle of it you saw the film queens parading, one after another in their own persons, each one duly labeled. Never was there such a box-office rush!

Nor must this discussion of romance omit Elinor Glyn, who has succeeded Ouida as high priestess of luxurious love. Like Ouida, she adds a touch of preachment as a sop to the censor. These preachments take place upon tiger-skin rugs and silken couches; and when they are made into pictures, Madame Glyn personally supervises the local color. I had the honor of sitting next to her at a dinner-party in Hollywood, and she explained to me gravely the high philosophical aims of her sex writings. I was duly impressed; but for some reason, when I went home and told my wife about it, I was not able to communicate the impression. I cannot understand why the ladies are so skeptical of one another; so it will be better if I confine my discussion to our male romancers.

For example, Wallace Irwin; an old-time newspaper man from San Francisco, who came to New York and was introduced to high society by Robbie Collier. In those old days he wrote about a Japanese schoolboy who was jolly fun; also he was permitted by young Robbie to write vigorous satire verse exposing the brutality of big business. But now, alas, Robbie is dead, and the art of satire has died with him; Colonel Lorimer

has taken his place as paymaster to Wallace Irwin, and the poet makes pitiful efforts to be funny while kowtowing before an idol of Cal Coolidge. Also he makes his bow as a serious novelist—and of course the thing he is serious about is the efforts of the fashionable rich to solve their sexual problems. "Low Tyler's Wives"—you can see that they have to make several tries; and "The Golden Bed"—could anyone imagine a more fetching title for a best-seller? Could anyone imagine a heroine more romantic than this delicate, soft, wayward, impulsive but lovable rich Southern girl? She is adored by a great plutocrat of candy, but does not appreciate his rugged heart, and so ends in tragedy; but do not let that worry you, it is the conventional fate of beautiful queens, in modern plutocracy as in ancient aristocracy. "Why are they called dynasties?" the professor of history once asked me, and I answered, "Because that is what they always seem to do."

And then Major Stewart Edward White—another military man, you note. When I was young, Major White made his great hit with "The Blasted Trail," and I, in my capacity as socialist agitator, wrote him a letter asking if he had stopped to realize the social implications of his story to the lumber-camps. The workers had exhausted themselves to make a caricature of the triumphant young owner—some had actually got themselves killed in excess of loyalty; and at the end of the book we leave them cheering themselves hoarse over the marriage of the triumphant young owner to the lovely rich heroine—and never one hint that there is anything coming to the workers, that they have any claim to share in the wealth they have created.

Major White took my criticism with courtesy. "I reported what I saw," he wrote me—the stock defense of the novelist. Is it true, or merely a way of fooling yourself? Time passed, and the truth which was so apparent to me, began to reach the slower brains of the toilers in the lumber-camps; then Major White saw a new set of phenomena—these laborers stopped cheering for their rich young owner and his bride, and took to organizing and working out a social philosophy, and publishing papers and magazines, and preparing themselves to take over the social heritage out of which they had been cheated in "The Blasted Trail." We saw the owners bring in their spies and private detectives, their sheriffs and militia, and proceed to crush that "dangerous" movement by a campaign of savagery combined with wholesale perjury. We saw the American Legion, of which Major White is a proud member, set out to mob a hall of the I. W. O. and lynch its inmates, and we saw the entire power of the press of America turned to lying about the incident, and the entire power of the capitalist courts set to jailing the victims for life.

Here was a full-sized theme for a great novelist; here was something Major White might have "seen," as the simple process of turning his eyes in that direction. Did he do so? He did not. Would I be too crude if I should point out that Colonel Lorimer would have turned down his thumbs on a story telling the truth about the Centralia massacre? The major went off to hunt lions in Africa, and prove that they could be killed with a bow and arrow; an expensive and aristocratic thing to do, and a sure-fire hit with the colonial. I grant you that to kill the lions of Africa with a bow and arrow is a man-sized job; but what about killing the lions of organized greed with a pen?

(To Be Continued.)

By Fred Ellis

## Red Rays

AT LAST! At last! The government issued a warrant for a "malefactor of great wealth" and the trusting populace expected to see Abraham Lincoln's ideal of government of, for and by the people realized. Harry Sinclair, the oil magnate, would be haled before the bar of justice just like a fellow caught stealing a bottle of Grade B milk, and kicked into the nearest prison cell for having dared to defy the majesty of the law by engaging in the purchase of a jury on the installment plan.

BUT the hopes of those who still believe that rich and poor are equal before capitalist law, were destined for a speedy disillusionment. Alas, no sooner was the warrant for the oil Mahatma issued than it was withdrawn and Sinclair is still in the open spaces. Sinclair has plenty of faithful servants who are willing to stand the gaff for him. In the civil war days, wealthy patriots hired poor men to take their bullets for them. Today, wealthy patriots can hire menials to take their jail sentences for them.

ALBERT B. FALL is still a slippery artist. He went thru Harding's cabinet like soup thru a sieve and stole the naval oil fields with as little inconvenience to his muscles or his conscience as a dip would feel in lifting your watch. Of course it must be admitted that "Barkis was willin'." Barkis in this case being "Cal Coolidge-Gang" that got into office for the purpose of loot and legitimate pillage. Even a bungler could make a good living under the benevolent regime of Warren Gamaliel Harding.

WHAT commends Fall's technique to us just now, is the nifty way he has of falling ill whenever the tolls begin to wrap themselves around him. Juries have a conscience after all and it takes a mighty sturdy citizen to mete out appropriate punishment to a man who looks as if he might pass in his checks. When Fall heard the prison agents calling for Sinclair he decided to beat Harry to it by developing a serious case of pneumonia of the lungs. What can be done with a fellow like that? Of such is the kingdom of graft.

THE time will soon be ripe, says Coolidge (you still know whom we are referring to), for further discussion of the proposed treaty to outlaw war between England and France. And no doubt to continue to discuss the question of the French indebtedness to the United States. There is not so much enthusiasm for a pact to outlaw war between the United States and England or between the United States and Japan. Or even between the United States and Nicaragua. By the way, what happened to those treaties outlawing war that William Jennings Bryan was busily engaged framing, in the good old days when pacifists were in flower and when many professors believed that Denmark with a few ounces of radium could make the rest of the world look like Gene Tunney with his legs shackled?

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI is pretty darned tired of cleaning parliament of refractory members who will not do just exactly as they are told. This pestiferous assembly has been a terrible strain on Pilsudski's patience for a long time, but Warsaw correspondents see the end approaching. A few days ago the Marshal gave the elected representatives another chance but had to give them the bum's rush in exactly five minutes and a half. Let you might forget you are hereby reminded that the Poles are of those happy small peoples who won their freedom as a result of the world war.

THEY simply will not let William Hale Thompson alone. That patriot has been eating up his nerves with patriotic fever for years over the depredations committed on the reputations of our revolutionary fathers by unpatriotic historians. They made a booze-bound out of George Washington and even the sacred memory of Abraham Lincoln did not escape their scandalous pens. But until now they had stopped at defining our heroic women, whose feats in song and story turned many an almost animate chunk of protoplasm into patriotic presidents of chambers of commerce.

ONE of the nation's most popular heroines is Barbara Frietsche. Breathed there a youth with soul as dead who did not thrill with, "Who touches a hair of my grey head, die like a dog. March on! he said" as Barbara leaned far out of the window and waved the flag that men hailed down. The darned historian seemed to have a perfect alibi for his vill attack on Barbara's heroism.

HE declares he was 98 years old and bedridden at the time, that Stone wall Jackson's men did not march past his house and that they left the town at night anyhow. "But what the devil of it?" will be Mayor Thompson's retort. Perhaps Barbara never lived at all which makes her feat all the more interesting.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.